The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

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Have obtained control of an imnense stock of Hamburgs. comprising the

patterns are entirely

IEW and **EXCLUSIVE** Styles, which for

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TION SALES.

P. GORE & CO.,

TRADE SALE COODS,

Jan. 20, 9:30 s. m. ne in Desirable Goods. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

EKLY AUCTION SALE

S, SHOES,

BERS,

, Jan. 21, at 10 a. m.

ne of Seasonable Goods HE & CO., 80 & ST Wabash-av.

n. 22, 9:30 a. m., TRADE SALE

G. and C. C. Ware, Rock Glassware assorted." of Stoneware.

ontry merchants.

Y'S SALE,

nd-hand Furniture er Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, eks, Chairs, Dining-room Fur-sses, Bedding, Crockery, Gia-chandise.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO. oneers, 78 and 80 Randolph A.

Morning, Jan. 31,
Do'clock.
On Wednesday Morning, Jan.
Valasha, V., Parlor and Observoom Table, Wilton and Breach the house. Sale poreing localities of the house. Sale poreing localities of POMEROY & CO., Deera, 78 and 8) Randolph & Deera, 8) Randolph & Deera,

OTHING, HATS and CAPS, Etc.,

Can be beautifully Distinct of the property of

Jan. 21, at 10 a. m.

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POMEROY & CO.,

at 9:30 o'clo PECIAL SALE 121 & 123 State-st.



Coughs, Colds, Consumption, all Diseases of Throat and Lungs. Lawrence & Martin. III MADISON-ST.,

bole Agents U. S. and Canada, Emporters Wince, Liquore, and Sogare. For sale by Druggista and Dealers everywhere.

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On all garments ordered of us during January. FULL DRESS and MAR-BIAGE TOILET a specialty. Ladies' RIDING HABITS A SURTOUTS. vants' Stylish LIVERY.

EDWARD ELY & CO., & 165 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

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Gas-Light and Coke Company's Pay-Master on the 10th day of January, 180, on Deerston the 10th day of January, 180, on Deerston of Light and the 18th day of Light and the 18th day of Light and of the 18th day of Light and Light and Light and Light and Coke and returned to said Gas-Light and Coke JAMES K. BURTIS, Sec. FOR SALE.

anufactory Site

STATIONERY, &c. **BLANK BOOKS** INTING, AND STATIONERY. WASHINGTON.

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Garments

Prices moderate

18. 10. 112/15. 6/30.

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Stylish Clothiers

call themselves

Square Dealers

therefore have something

-to back up-

cor. Blark & Madison Sts.

1880. SALE 1880.

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"EXTRA LOT"

Of 5,000 pieces White and Colored

At 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 3c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 12 1-2c, and 15c per yard. These Embroideries will measure from 1-2 INCH to 3 INCHES in width, and are the "BIGGEST DRIVE" we have ever offered.

Samples of this lot mailed to any part of the United States.

LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES.

Madison and Peoria-sts.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

40 CONSTITUTION WATER

THREE TIMES A DAY, CURES BRIGHTS DISEASE, INFLAMMATION OF THE RIDNEYS, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CA-TARRH OF THE BLADDER, GLEET, DIABETES,

VEAKNESS.

For Femnie Compinints a Specialty.

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WANTED TO RENT.

'MEDICAL.

Ready Made

The House Enters upon a for Gustom Orders Discussion of Financial Measures,

\$5. \$6. \$7. \$8. a pour. Chittenden, of New York, Making a Spiteful Attack on Greenbacks.

The Republican Senate Caucus Decide upon No Financial Action This Session.

Wood's Refunding Scheme Likely to Remain Where It Now Is.

Further Arguments of Railroad Attorneys on the Inter-State Com-

Considerable Republican Dissatisfaction Over the Census Bureau Appointments.

How the President Does Not Live Up to His Civil-Service

Particularly in the Selection of Ministers to Leading European Powers.

FINANCES.

CHITTENDEN VS. GREENBACKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—The financial Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—The financial discussion was renewed this morning in the House by Chittenden, of New York, the most ultra of the hard-money men, and a representative goldite. Chittenden always attempts to be dramatic. When he began to speak there was respectful attention. His first sentence was characteristic: "I feel well assured of my right to speak upon this occasion, and I propose to speak of our currency system in general and in detail, truthfully, fearlesly, although I stand on the very edge of a greenback lions' den." As Mr. Chittenden had stationed himself immediately behind the greenback coterie, De La Matyr, Weaver, Gillett, and Murch, this sally was greeted with laughter. Chittenden did not confine himself to a discussion of the bill, which was Buckner's Bank-Reserve bill, but imme-

self to a discussion of the bill, but imme-bluckner's Bank-Reserve bill, but imme-diately attacked legal-tenders. He made a few contemptuous allusions to what he called "the clipped dollar," which, he said, was the portion of the agriculturist and ancartisan; but the existence of a legal-tender greenback currency he regarded as a crying disgrace. The Government owes \$345,000,000 of legal-tender war debt. Since Jan. 1, 1879, the date of resumption, so-called,

of that debt has been liquidated. Resumption, then, "is a fraud." Chittenden discussed the history of greenback currency, whose issue in 1863 he thinks was unauthorwhose issue in 1863 he thinks was unauthorized and unconstitutional, and he never mentioned the necessities of the War. A portion of the speech was written, and at one point Chittenden was required by his text to wave a greenback and allude to the "flaunting lie I hold in my hand," but forgetting to supply himself with the bill beforehand, he was much disconcerted at the contretemps. Chittenden especially denounced Secretary Sherman, whom he compared with Roger Sherman, to the disadvantage of the Secretary. In one of his allusions to greenbacks he spoke of them as a bastard circulation. Their redemption was a "farce," and based on "the whims of Congress," which made them little better than the flat money of his friend Weaver. Resumption being a farce, he denied that our present commercial prosperity is in any manner due to it. On the contrary, we owe it to the partial famine in Europe, and the coincident good crops in this country. Chittenden's aggressiveness was well illustrated by his tenacity in holding the floor when,

aggressiveness was well illustrated by his tenacity in holding the floor when,

AT THE END OF TWENTY MINUTES,
it was claimed by Buckner, the author of the bill. Although an agreement of that kind had been made, Chittenden, on being advised that he was entitled to an hour under the rules, proceeded to avail himself of the prerogative by proceeding at the top of his voice, drowning all objections, and causing much merriment. Chittenden defined his own position as in favor of the immediate extinction of the legal-tender quality of the greenback. He would do this before the end of the present fiscal year. Our present system, if persisted in, will result, he thinks, in ultimate repudiation and monetary disaster. While picturing the evils to result from the maintenance of greenbacks as legal-tender, he turned to the little knob of Greenbackers before him, and, slowly shaking his elenched fist at Mr. Weaver, said: "Yet they ask for \$500,000,000 in one solid chunk."

The financial debate will be continued in the House to-morrow, and will be begun in the Senate, Beck making his speech against the Bayard resolution, which it is said is also to be a speech against Bayard's Presidential candidacy.

Allison will speak against abolishing

to be a speech against Bayard's Presidential candidacy.

Allison will speak against abolishing legal-tender paper money. Mr. Bayard has a very long argument on the constitutional and economic questions involved in his resolution. The debate will doubtless be a long and general one. Two of the Republican Senators were in the House when the Legal-Tender act passed,—Morrill and Conkling,—and they voted against iton the ground that it was unconstitutional, as did Voorhees and Pendleton.

The Republican Senate caucus has decided that there shall be no financial action at this session. Morrill has already indicated his position. He believes as he did in 1862, but thinks, with Senator Butler, of South Carolina, that there should be some fixed date in the future when National banks shall have filled their vaults with specie to be ready to redeem their notes with coln.

COMMITTEE WORK.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MOBTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—The Sensite Committee on Finance postponed action today for a week on the nomination of Mr. John Morton, oldest son of the late Senator Morton, to be Collector of Internal Revenue at San Francisco. It is understood that the two Senators from California oppose the confirmation of Mr. Morton on the ground that he is not a bona fide citizen of that State, and that he is already the possessor of the Consulship at Honolulu, the salary of which is \$4,000. Mr. Morton claims that he has been a legal resident of San Francisco for the past ten years, and a number of his father's friends are laboring to secure his confirmation.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1880-TWELVE PAGES.

Acklen was rebuked for his effrontery. Acklen was compelled subsequently to withdraw his extended favorable report from the files of the House. It was at first thought that the Committee would call the attention of the House to the subject, but this probably will not be done.

There is no possible chance apparently for Wood's bill to get through the Committee in its present shape, and, from present appearances, it is not likely to be reported very soon. Members of the Committee think that as only \$18,000,000 come due this year, there is no need of haste to pass a refunding

M'PHERSON AND REAGAN.

M'PHERSON AND REAGAN.

THE DISCUSSION ON THEIR BILLS.

Special Disputes to The Oricoso Tribuna.

WASHINGTON. D. C., Jan. 20.—McPherson's bill relative to the transportation of cattle met with another defeat in the Senate to day, which, unless the signs fall, seems likely to be its final defeat. The bill came up, with the numerous amendments that were proposed yesterday, for consideration. The legal and constitutional doubts which it was thought the printing of the amendments might help to clear away were only increased by further consideration. McPherson held his ground against a score of questions with which the lawyers vexed him for two hours, but finally the bill was recommitted again to but finally the bill was recommitted again to the Committee to be redrafted. There are grave doubts whether it will be again re-ported at this session, and graver doubts still as to the probability of the passage of a bill in the Senate which, by its very nature, seems almost to be based upon the assumption that the General Government can exercise control over railroad lines within a State. McPherson seems not to be able to save his cause relative to the unloading of cattle without encountering the objections of the State-rights men of his party. The arguments in the Senate yesterday and to-day upon this bill, Inconsiderable and super-ficial as they were, indicate that, even if

THE REAGAN BILL in its present form could pass the House, a bill which makes such bread assertion of the jurisdiction of the United States over the internal commerce of the country, although it be called inter-State commerce, would scarce-ly be accepted by the State-sovereign Sen-ate. But the arguments of the last few days in the Heuse Commerce Committee, which have been entirely on the side of the rallroads, have made Rearan himself dis-trustful of the fate of his bill in its present form. Indeed, those who are supporting Reagan in the general principles of his bill, who believe that the United States should exercise some control over inter-State commerce, and who have hid recent confer

James F. Wilson and Representative Sapp of Iowa.

MR. HICE, WHO SPOKE

but fifteen minutes, who himself has a bill for the creation of a Board of Railroad Commissioners, and who has given very much study te this question, opposed the Reagan bill on the ground that it was not adapted to times, places, or conditions; that it, if enacted into a law and the law executed, would defeat its own purpose. He advocated in the place of it a Board of able, intelligent Commissioners, whose purpose should be to hear complaints, advise with similar Boards within the State, to call the attention of railroad companies to abuses, and, if the abuses were not corrected, to suggest to Congress the legislation necessary to correct them.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, followed in the general line of his argument of yesterday, except that he devoted himself especially to the fourth section of the bill, which provides that there shall be no discrimination by railroad companies between charges for a longer or shorter distance. This action Wilson characterized as impracticable, unphilosophical opposed to the interests of the country, and strikes the West a fearful discriminating blow. The people of Iowa, who were once charned with the principle, have abandoned it for the Commission system.

by this result was that you cannot bring a good result from a bad principle of legislative enactment. Wilson's argument went chiefly to the principle that the true philosophy of proper railway management is a low rate for the long haul and a high rate for the short haul. This principle develops regions remote from market. The principle of low rate for a long haul has made the West what it is. It makes a farm in Western Iowa worth nearly as much as a farm in Eastern Iowa, and makes the prices practically the same. It has built up the flouring interests of Minnesota. If there must be regulation of inter-State commerce by Congress, it should not be of such a character as to deprive railroad management, of the power to encourage its enlargement, facilitate its movements, and promote its interests. No one is harmed by the application of low rate for the long haul. The principle enables the Western people to put their cheap lands and abundance of products in successful competition with the producers of Europe.

Mr. Sapp followed in an argument in which he strongly advocated the protection of the shippers' rights by the Government against extortions imposed by inter-State railroad lines. He thought the appointment of nine Commissioners, one from each United States Judicial Circuit, whose duty it should be THE LESSON TAUGHT TO FIX REASONABLE BATES,

neither oppressive to the roads nor extortionate upon the shippers, would be best for all parties concerned. Mr. Sapp stated that immediately after the beginning of this business boom in the Western country the railroads raised their rates to more than compensate for the increase in the market prices of farm products, so that the farmer really was no gainer by his own prosperity.

Several gentlemen present took exception to this statement, and challenged its accuracy. Mr. Wilson asked for the figures to prove the assertion, but Mr. Sapp had not these at command. He had his information from common report. from common report.

Mr. Washburn, of Minnesota, declared that from extensive personal knowledge he was prepared to say that the rates on Western roads were actually lower than they were ern roads were actually lower than they were a year ago.

Mr. Sapp, in reply, said he would produce the figures as soon as possible and present them to the Committee.

The hearing will be continued to-morrow, when Mr. Farnsworth, of Chicago, will address the Committee. It is expected that Charles Francis Adams, David A. Wells, and Mr. Wright, the Board of Bailroad Commissioners, will be here on Friday. There are a number of railroad men here, but it looks as if there would be no opportunity for them to be heard, as by that time the amount of testimony taken will be prodigious.

ten years, and a number of his father's friends are laboring to secure his confirmation.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs had a long session this morning on the Fitz John Porter case, and resumed consideration of it after the adjournment in the afternoon. It now seems probable that the Senate will agree to the Bragg bill of the House, which restores him until the disbandment of the army and gives him pay and allowances of a

THEY THINK HE WAS CHOSEN

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to illustrate some kind of independence on
the part of the Census Bureau. In Indiana,
too, there is considerable dissatisfaction because a Democrat has been chosen for the
Sixth District instead of a Republican,
whereas it is asserted by several gentlemen
from Indiana that the President had promised Representative Baker that a Republican
should be appointed. Mr. Baker declines to
say anything about the change of names in
the case of the Supervisor of Census for the
Sixth District. It appears that Baker favored
the appointment of a Mr. Matthews, while
his colleague, Representative Cowgill,
advocated the claims of a Mr.
Lockhart. Rumors were circulated in the
District that an agreement had been entered
into between the President and the Indiana
Senators, both Democrats, by which this
Supervisor should be a Democrat. Baker, on
hearing this, spoke to Gen. Walker, who denied it, but who showed him a list of three
Democrats and asked which of them Baker
would choose. Baker responded that if he
had to choose a Democrat he would prefer
Democrats and asked which of them Baker
would choose. Baker responded that if he
had to choose a Democrat he would prefer
Dr. Seymour. As that is the name sent in,
Mr. Baker is disposed to think that Walker
misunderstood him. He has seen the President about it, and he believes if there has
been a mistake it will be rectified.

nominations, except to refer them. There appears to be a decided disinclination on the part of some Senators to give the Adminispart of some Senators to give the Adminis-tration, or, rather, the State Department, the credit for having made these appointments upon Civil-Service principles. "If" said a Senator disposed to be candid, "these pro-motions had been made at the time the British and Russian Missions were va-cated, the Administration would have been entitled to credit for correct Civil-Service entitled to credit for correct Civil-Service principles; but they were not made at the time, nor were any such promotions even thought of. On the contrary, every possible effort was made to fill them accordfinding there were no bidders, recourse was had, as a last expedient, to these interchangeable and complicated systems." The criticism seems rather harsh, yet it is, perhaps, justified, if the following sentence, attributed to Mr. Evarts the morning the nominations were made, correctly represents the views of the State Department. Evarts is reported to have said: "If I can't get gentiemen in civil life to leave their occupations to serve their country, I know how I can fill these vacant positions." It is known that the British Mission was offered to George William Curtis, and declined; also that Stoughton, when he declined the Russian Mission and returned to this country, offered to accept the English Mission, but his offer was declined.

NEW BILLS.

NEW BILLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Warner for paying United States bonds of '80 and '81 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to the public, in exchange for lawful money of the United States, certificates of deposit not exceeding \$500,000,000, in denominations of \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after three years, taken by lot, and payable in fifteen years.

Sec. 2 provides that the money received for certificates authorized under this act, and all other money in the Treasury at any time belonging to the United States in excess of 25 per cent of the outstanding legal-tender notes, shall be applied every month to the redemption, first, of bonds bearing 6 per cent interest, and then of bonds bearing 5 per cent interest; and when no such bonds are redeemable, then to the purchase of either class of said bonds from the lowest bidder, after due public advertisement at a rate of not less, than \$20,000,000 per month until the whole of the excess of said 25 per cent shall have been so invested; provided, that no purchase shall be made at a price that will not save to the Government at least 3 per cent per annum on bonds so purchased.

Sec. 3 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to make suitable regulations to carry out the provisions of this act, providing that the expense of the certificates shall not exceed one quarter of 1 per cent.

Sec. 4 provides that, to further facilitate and to render more speedy and easy the payment of the maturing interest-bearing debt, the mints of the United States shall be open to the public for free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver bullion into standard coin of the United States.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

The bill of Representative Bragg for the

The bill of Representative Bragg for the restoration of Fitz John Porter as amended by the Military Committee, gives Gen. Porter the pay of a Major-General from Jan. 28, 1863, to the 1st of September, 1868, and of a Colonel from that date to the present day. It is roughly estimated that this allowance for arrears of pay will amount to between \$50,000 and \$80,000, and is in lieu of the \$75,000 at first proposed. FITZ JOHN PORTER.

KELLOGG---SPOFFORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—In the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections nearly the whole session was occupied with the cross-examination by Spofford's counsel of the witness, J. W. Elder, who gave his discounted of the witness, J. W. Elder, who gave his discounted to the witness. rect testimony yesterday. Several telegrams were shown him that were addressed to him rect testimony yesterday. Several telegrams were shown him that were addressed to him at New Orleans, or that were signed J. W. Elder, and that had passed between New Orleans and Washington at the time he was in New Orleans engaged in procuring affidavits in behalf of Spofford, a number of which he could remember positively to have sent or received. The remark alleged to have been made by Elder in Washington, that "Kellogg had bought the damned rascals up" (referring to some witnesses that had been brought here to testify in Spofford's behalf), he felt quite positive he had not made, because he never used profane language. Without the profane word he did not think he had made it, but if he had he would take it all back.

At the conclusion of his examination Chairman Saulsbury and Hoar both criticised quite severely the character of the testimony given by this witness.

Logan intimated that it was on a par with the testimony of some other witnesses who testified before the Committee.

The Committee decided the question held under advisement since last week, whether to strike from the official record the testimony of E. L. Weber, or to summon him again for cross-examination, by voting to strike his testimony from the record, and adjourned.

NOTES AND NEWS.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

In the investigation to-day of the Freedmen's Bank affairs before the Senate select committee, Commissioners were examined as to what measures they had taken to call the trustees of the bank to account for certain transactions with the Seneca Stone Company. It was stated in reply that efforts had been made to that end, and that one of the Commissioners (Leopold) had earnestly desired to take action against the trustees, but that the other Commissioners (Cresswell and Purvos) had decided that transactions were not of an actionable nature, and they could not therefore proceed without involving expensive litigation, with all chances of success against them. The Committee has called ex-Gov. Cook to appear Thursday to testify in relation to the Senaca stone transactions and other matters.

respect to fixing the term of office of these Collectors. The fact that the commission

of Internal Revenue Collectors run in-definitly is considered a great hardship by

ments for their favorits. It is true, how-eyer, that there is a considerable number of

very old men in the service who perhaps are

no longer able to properly perform the duties

Mr. Willits, of Michigan, who is devoting

George E. Kirk, one of the sureties on the McDonough contract for carrying the mail between Santa Fé and Prescott, was examined as to his connection with the contract, and stated that he proposed to perform for \$74,700 per annum the same service on that route as the Department is now and for some time has been paying for at the rate of \$180,000 per annum. Witness further said: "I have never been sued by the Government on account of McDonough's failure. Have been approached with a proposition that if I would surrender any claim I might have had under the contract I should be fixed against any trouble on the part of the Government, but I have invariably declined. McDonough was indebted to the Department on several contracts at the time we entered into the arrangement with him, which doubtless led to our trouble."

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day agreed to report favorably the House bill providing for the following appropriations: \$250,000 for the erection of a public building at Toledo, O., and \$100,000 for an additional story to the public building now being erected at Kansas City, Mo.

The Cabinet to-day concluded to recognize the present King of the Samoan Islands. With this exception the session was devoted to the consideration of business of a routine

THE RECORD. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—Mr. Beck announced his intention to speak against the Bayard resolution to-morrow, after the morn-

ing hour.

Mr. Windom presented a petition of 500 citizens of the Red River of the North Valley, representing an annual production of 160,000,000 bushels of wheat, asking for the removal of the obstructions to navigation in that river. Mr. Windom said it had been shown that the obstructions could be removed at small expense, and the interests involved were very important.

Mr. Logan presented petitions for the reduction of the duty on zinc and for the equalization of bounties.

Bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Cravens—For the settlement of suffrage shall be based on citizenship, and the right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex, or for any reason not equally applicable to all citizens of the United States."

The cry of "Let well enoug alone" is fallacious and mischievous It means gold for New York an silver and paper in the West. It had bee evident for two years to New York more chants that America would control the gold market as soon as Congress will let. He feared that Congress even now wanot sincerely in favor of real and permanenresumption. There could not be a better time to pay the demand debt than now. Let uonce decide to pay the floating war debt, and in five years we can do it without a ripple of excitement. If he possessed the power, he would deprive greenbacks of their legal-tender quality from next July. He would storming silver dollars, and would, as soon a practicable, convert all silver buillion now of the convergement.

s of the Illinois Central Railroad yasking that the duty hereafter impon steel rails shall be specific, at a exceeding \$10 per ton. Referred. It is to be seen a few and the specific of the constitute on Rules to-morrow, went amittee of the Whole (Mr. Carlisle in r) on that subject matter.

Illiams confined himself to pointing the considered to be some great obin the way of intelligently transactual disorder which sometimes present disorder which sometimes present suggested to the Speaker, whom no Speaker had ever ter order, that he should, when he out of his power to maintain order, to the House and country that the business should not be proceeded

OBITUARY.

GOV. WESTGOTT.

tal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

TEAL, Jan. 20.—A character well in Montreal as Gov. Westcott died lay. He had at one time been a genf wealth and position in the South, driven from his native State, Florida, driven from his native State, Florida, the War of the Rebellion closed with wnfall of the Confederacy. From first he maintained the most undying comfor what he called "Yankee instituted and not withstanding that his relatives enjoying wealth and position in Florida, overnor never would return to his native. He was born in Alexandria, Va., in 1892, as a solon of a well-known New Jersey. He was a Democrat, and served, cally and in the army, under President Jeneral Jackson, and was a Judge as Governor of Florida before its sion to the Union. He died as he had in a most occentric fashion, having his morning to Mr. Alfred Perry, who ded him in his illness: "I am going to 2 o'clock; close my eyes and cross my "He, singularly enough, died accord-Orders were given to have his body inted, and it will be sent to the South friends.

DAVID GRAY FICKES Pa., Jan. 20.—David Gray an old and prominent Pittsburg st, died here early this morning of nia. Mr. Fickes was born in Wellsmonia. Mr. Fickes was born in WellsW. Va., in 1833, and subsequently rein Steubenville, O., where his father
lives. During the War he was a meming gen. Fremont's stail. He was also at
me publisher of a paper, The Standard,
eKcesport, Pa. About fifteen years
he accepted an editorial posion the Evening Chronole of
eity, which he retained until
eath. He leaves a wife and three
on, the oldest daughter having lately
ad and moved to Colorado. A few
ago, he edited a book of poems by
ele, David Gray, of Steubenville, which
large local circulation. He was a man

STATE AFFAIRS.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 20.—The General seembly convened at 2 o'clock this afternbly convened at 2 o'clock this after.
In the Senate memorals were pred by Senators Kimball and Russell, of , asking Congress to regulate intercommerce. Bills were introduced as ws: By Senator Hartshorn, legalizing emoval of Emmett County seat from

of intoxicating liquors and gambing at the State-Fair grounds; by Senator Lawrence, relating to the consequences of real estate by foreign executors; by Senator Ford, providing that in case of a tie vote for school electors the same be decided by lot; by Senators Bolles. Hanna, Harled, Kimball, and Hartshorn, reducing the interest, on School-Fund loans; by Senator Foster, providing for the appointment of a State Entomologist; by Senator Greenlee, reducing the salary of county officers; by Senator Greenlee, reducing the salary of county officers; by Senator Larrabee, making it the duty of codinty officers to furnish information or statistics to the Governor or other House of the General Assembly whenever, called upon; by Senator Harmon, repealing the section of the Code exempting the earnings of a doctor or his family for personal service; by Mr. Webb, appropriating 59,835 for the inauguration expenses; by Mr. Chase, preventing the spread of burdock and noxious weeds.

In the House, after the announcement of the Standing Committees, more bills were introduced, the more important of which are: By Mr. Coomes, of Cass, cutting down the pay of shorthand reporters from \$5 to \$5 a day; by Mr. Cobb, of Benton, making the rights of a purchaser and payer of notes obtained by fraud equal in effect; making fraudulent patent rights and other swindling notes of no effect; by Mr. Chayton, of Pottawattamie, securing the homestead to any member of the family under the value of \$10,000; also, by the same, regulating the practice of medicine in the State, being in principle the Illinois bill; by Mr. Hutchinson, of Wapello, relieving real estate from double taxation in certain cases, and taxing mortgages to a certain extent as real estate; also, providing for a more efficient assessment of property; authorating the appointment of assistant Assessors in othes of over \$5,000; by Mr. Perrin, of Chickasaw, enabling notaries public to perform official acts in counties other than those in which they reside; by Mr. Harvey, of Polk, provi

WISCONSIN. MADISON, Wis., Jan. 20.—In the Senate to day a memorial to Congress for improvement of the harbor at Port Washington, Wis., was passed. Bills were presented for purchasing 100 copies of Webster's Dictionary for the use of the State. In the Assembly a memorial to Congress for lighthouses at each end of the Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal passed. A resolution was adopted cutting off new business Feb. 6. The Assembly joint resolution congratulating Maine on the settlement of her political troubles was slightly amended in the Senate by Senator Rankin, and further consideration was put over until to-morrow. The Republicans held a cancus this evening and decided to kill Rankins' amendment to the Maine congratulatory resolutions and adopt the resolution substantially as at first offered. Keegh will introduce a resolution in the Assembly as an offset to the above.

The doctors favorable to the proposed medical legislation had a meeting of the Assembly Committee, and explained their bill in detail, which will be presented to-morrow. The bill will endeavor to ent off all practitioners except those who can pass an axamination before a Board appointed by the Governor. Two amendments have been agreed on, one exempting medicines from provisions of the bill, and the other providing that after 1831 no person shall be allowed to present himself before this Board unless he is a fegular graduate. The Milwaukee delegation will have a meeting to-morrow, and organize for the session. etal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns. son, Wis., Jan. 20.—In the Senate to

EN LA TENTO The Republican Legislature Rapidly Getting Down

A Farewell Broadside Fired at the Fusion-Fiat Concern,

to Business.

Declaring It to Be Bogus and of No Earthly Consequence.

The Fusionists Meet, in a Hall and Indulge in Speech-Making.

Several of the Sensible Ones Acknowledge the Hopelesness of Their Cause.

Others, However, Would Like to Submit Some Conundrums to the Supreme Court;

And Yet Others Would Go So Par as Call the Democratic Congress to Their Aid.

All of Which Is Indicative of the Early and Absolute Dissolution of the Rump Body.

DOWN TO BUSINESS. THE REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 20.—It has been found on casual investigation that during the last week of Garcelon's Administration he drew warrants on the Treasury without filing a

Hill and Moulton, Fusion members, appeared and took their seats in the House. Rafter and Benner, also Fusionists, had al-eady taken their seats, refusing to act with

ready taken their seats, refusing to act with the Fusion House.

The following was passed in both branches: Whereas, The Fifty-ninth Legislature of the State of Maine, as elected by the people of the State at its last annual election, has met and legally organized, with a full quorum in each House, under the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judeial Court, and has duly and legally proceeded to the election of Governor, Executive Council, and other State officers, all of whom have been duly qualified, and have entered upon their respective duties in their customary places in the State House, where the business of State is transacted: therefore, be it Resolved, By the Somate and House of the State of Maine in Legislature assembled, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislative business of Maine, their finances, their courts, their public schools, faberies, the adoption of laws to carry out the new constitutional amendments, the fixing of a just and fair basis for the coming valuation of all property of the State so that taxation may fail justly and fairly upon the people, and such other subjects as may naturally and fittingly come before the Legislature and we desire to hereby give notice to all of the people of the State that any bodies or collection of men outside of the Legislature duly and legally assembled and organized, as before mentioned, who may meet at any pince claiming to act as the Legislature of the State of

Ordered, That the Secretary of State be di-ected to procure a suitable seal, which shall be eknowledged as the seal of the State.

THE FUSION FRAGMENT.

ONCE MORE IN COUNCIL.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 20.—The Fusionist
Senate and House were called to order at 10
o'clock in Union Hall, on Water street. In
the House, Dickey, of Fort Kent, moved
that the committees appointed Saturday to
recommend a course of action be instructed to report also on the proceedings of yester-day at 4 p. m. to-day. He urged all members to stand firm, as he had confidence that this body would be recognized as the legal Legis-lature of Maine by the courts as well as by Congress. In fact, he said, he had assurance to this effect.

Dr. Bradbury said he did not quite like the attitude of some of his fellow-members.

the attitude of some of his fellow-members who did not seem to have that determination and steadfastness necessary for carrying the cause to a successful end. He had a firm faith that an authority higher than the partisan Supreme Court would recognize this as the legal Legislature, and he urged the ap-pointment of committees and proceeding to regular business just as if the usurping party had not prevented a meeting in a place in which this body was entifled to meet and sit. He read a telegram from friends in Oxford urging the Fusionists to stand firm, to recognize no usurping Legislature, to stand by the legal Governor, Smith, and money would be ready to sustain them to the last.

This, he said, was but a sample of messages from all parts of the State, and showed how

from all parts of the State, and showed how the people of Maine were feeling about the act of violence which was committed yesterday. He said nothing could have happened better for the Fusionist cause, for it had strengthened the weakening, and bound all together in a firm bond.

Mr. Swan followed, accusing the Republicans of bribery and intimidation at the polls; of planning to get a partisan decision from the Supreme Court, and of usurping the department of the Governor-elect. He declared the Fusionists should say to the Court, "Hands off, gentlemen! We will not be suppressed by your partisan action; we will stand up for our rights, and we will have them." The dark cloud of treason hangs over us. The Capitol is in the hands of rebels. We have right and justice on our side. els. We have right and justice on our side. If we stand firm, victory will crown our

If we stand firm, victory will crown our efforts.

The motion of Dickey was carried, and he then moved the appointment of a committee of seven on the pay-roll and mileage of members. He said many members had come from long distances, were poor, and needed money. If the State Treasurer refused to acknowledge our right to draw funds for this purpose, it will be provided for otherwise. The order was adopted, and the committee was appointed by the Speaker.

Mr. Plaisted, of Lincoln, said there was danger to the cause from the liability to take action without sufficient deliberation. He deprecated any appearance of hate or rashness. The affairs of this body were in the hands of able men, and, if they were trusted, he felt all would be safe. We must be united and proceed with care, and all will be well. He had been unjustly accused of blood-thirstiness, but nothing could be farther from his desires than to appeal to arms. He believed the rights of this body could be protected by peaceful and legal means, and to this end all his energies should be bent. He recommended the avoidance of all inflammatory language, and everything that would be likely to lead to violence.

Mr. Staples followed, expressing satisfaction at the present attitude of this body. He compared the situation of the Fusionists to that of the Jews as described in the Old Testament. Like the chosen people of God, he said, we are building a wall about our Jerusalem which no man can pull down. The Republicans had invited him to come in, but he said: "Gentlemen, you have nothing to come into. Your Legislature is like a hotal

sion Senate met in an ante-room on said: "We are waiting a repl' Judges whether they will entertain from this body." Mr. Pattor Mr. Patton said:
from the Judges whether they will emerge from the Judges whether they will emerge from this body." Mr. Patton questions from this bolleved intimidation to be rampant in the were practiced.

Mr. Thompson, of Franklin, was sure that bribery had been practiced in his county.

Mr. Ellis said he wished the opinion of the Court. He thought that the Fusion House was not a legal one, but that the Senate was a legal body.

Adjourned to 4 p. m.

THE PAY QUESTION. It is thought that a committee will report in favor of an adjournment until May. The matter of the pay-roll was taken into consideration. Where the funds are to come from is not definitly known. It is not believed that the Fusionists can hold out long unless money outside of the State is obtained.

money outside of the State is obtained.

PETERING OUT.

Bostox, Jan. 20.—The Herold's Augusta special says the debate in the Fasion Senate this foreneon over the order to submit the question of the legality of the two Senatorial organizations to the Supreme Court was very grave. It was participated in by nearly every member present, and it seemed to be the opinion of a majority that the Supreme Court would refuse to stultify itself by a decision conflicting in any way with that under which the Republican Legislature was organized. This latter decision, several of the Fasion Senators said, they regarded as final, as they looked to the Court for no comfort or relied. The general semiment seemed to be opposed to an application to Congress, which, as Senator Ellis said, would be a total violation of the doctrine of State-rights, that all the Democrats regarded as sacred. Several Senators expressed themselves to that effect; that, had it not been for the indignity to which they were subjected vesterday, the solution of the problem might much more easily have been attained.

MORE TALK.

easily have been attained.

MORE TALK.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 20.—The Fusion House reassembled at 4 o'clock. The Committee reported recommending submitting a series of questions to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Ingalls said "the Court has not decided whether or not we are a convention, through which and by which a legal House may not be formed." He said that Gould would be here to-night to assist in drafting the questions to be submitted to the Court, the Committee to be instructed to make to the Court a full statement of the facts in the case.

the Court a fall statement of the facts in the case.

Mr. Dickey saw no way out of this but to submit to the Court. There are points in our position which are unchallenged, but to stay here and pass laws which will be disregarded by the Courts would be ludicrous. He would have the Committee take ample time. We are either a Legislature or we are not. Let us stand or fall together.

A motion was then made to adjourn until to-morrow at 4 o'clock p. m., but it was changed to 10 a. m.

An opinion was expressed by Col. Dickey that "the Republicans may find out we are not savages, and are not the dangerous fellows they have supposed us to be, and will permit us to occupy the State-House afternoons, and Advocant From Day To Day

until the decision of the Court can be ob-

until the decision of the Court can be obtained."

Mr. Wales said: "Are we in a condition to ask the Republicans to loan us the use of the State-House to-morrow? [Cries of 'No! No!?] Having obtained the opinion of the Court, are we willing to submit to it? Having appealed to the Court and finding its decision against us, shall we still cry that it is the decision of a partisan Court?" He had always been in favor of submitting to the Court as a power to which he must bow.

Mr. Ingalls said that if we ask for a decision by a court we must stand by it. He intended to stand by it. When there are about 70,000 voters on our side, and about that number on the Republican side, there are but two arbiters in the present condition of affairs: appeal to arms or to the Supreme Court. He was not in favor of civil war.

Mr. Plaisted thought we had better submit the questions and obtain answers before agreeing to submit to them. At any rate, he would go with the majority.

A member inquired when the mileage would be paid, and the answer was made that there need be no concern shout that, as it would be attended to. Orders had been it would be attended to. Orders had been sent to the commanders of military companies to dismiss the companies at the armories, but to keep them in easy calling dis-

mories, but to keep them in easy calling distance.

The Committees, joint, standing, and otherwise, will be announced from day to day, as the Fusionists come in and participate.

There is but one lawyer in the Senate, and he is in the Chair, so that the Judiciary Committee there had to be selected outside the legal profession.

The Senate.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 20.—In the afternoon session of the Fusion Senate Mr. Patterson said a telegram had been received saying the Justices of the Supreme Court were ready to receive questions, but they do not promise to consider them.

The session of the Senate was short and dull, only four Senators participating in the discussion.

discussion.

The adjournment of the Fusion House until 10 to-morrow was with the understanding that it was simply to comply with the requirement of the order to submit the questions of legality to the Court. The questions, however, will not be submitted to the House until 4 p. m.

VARIOUS. THE STATE SECRETARY'S SAFE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 20.—Machinists
worked all night on the safe in the Secretary's office, and finally opened it. There were no valuable papers in it, nor the seal of the State or official election returns. It is con-jectured that the returns have been de-

stroyed.

WANTS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 20.—The Herald's Angusta special says: "In the Republican House, this morning, a communication was received from Wallace R. White, of Winthrop, demanding an investigation of the charges of bribery preferred against him by the Fusionist legislators. Mr. White states that he has been waiting for the organization of the Legislature in order to present his demand. A special committee will investigate the case.

DISAPPROVED. BOSTON, Jan. 20.—The Herald's Brunswick special says Gen. Chamberlain disapproves of the action of the Governor in shutting out from the State-House the Fusion Legislature. He declares that on Sunday last, Gov. Davis having sought counsel of him in the matter, prospective of such exigency arising, he labored for two hours to convince that official that there was neither wisdom nor good policy in such proceedings. He felt if the Fusion Legislature was allowed to hold sessions in the State-House on that day its members would probably have joined with the constitutional Government, and agreed to peaceful terms.

CONGRATULATION.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 20.—Gov. Davis has received a letter of congratulation from Gov. Long, of Massachusetts.

SEVENTEEN SPRINGFIELD RIFLES

SEVENTEEN SPRINGFIELD RIFLES

seventeen springfield rifles
were found concealed this evening at the
State-House, hidden by the Fusionists.
The messenger for the Superintendent of
Buildings was found delivering the mail directed to the "Secretary of State" to P. A.
Sawyer at an office he had engaged on Water
street. His place will be filled by another
messenger.

Col. White, of Bangor, telegraphs Maj.
Folsom to report to him at Bangor, but Fojsom replied he had been honorably discharged.

THE FUSION QUESTIONS
to the Supreme Court are being prepared,
but will not be ready for the press to-night.
Few believe they will ever be submitted. It
was intimated in the Fusion Legislature today that they could have the Representatives, hall for their sesslons if desired. No such arrangement
can possibly be made. Gov. Davis would
not consent for a moment to allow the halls
to be used for their purpose.

Ex-Gov. Garcelon is in the city.
Senator Blaine speaks at a public meeting
in this city to-morrow evening, and leaves
for Washington Thursday morning.

THE PRESIDENCY.

ing forward the Grant boom. Although no call has yet been issued for the State Convention to select delegates to the National Convention at Chicago in June, there nevertheless has been some hard work done in the selection of delegates in the several districts. The Administration here has given orders that none but true Stalwarts are to be put on guard. The determination of the machine to send a Grant delegation to Chicago could be seen in all its movements, even if it were not proclaimed on street-corners. The question has been frequently asked, Are the managers in earnest? They certainly seem to be. The Governor's recent appointees are all Conkling-Grant Stalwarts;

pointees are all Conkling-Grant Stalwarts; no one else stands a chance of obtaining a position. Cornell has managed campaigns for years, and knows who has been faithful through both stormy weather and through calm, and selects only such men as Senator Conkling indicates, who has been holding his followers together by the one promise that Grant and the good old times will soon be here again. This has educated the polliticians connected with the Conkling interest icians connected with the Conkling interest

AND EXPECT GRANT'S NOMINATION.
Had the Administrational Washington possessed practical political sagacity it could have taken the control out of Conkling's have taken the control out of Conking's hands last summer. Secretary Sherman was anxious to take it. The way was pointed out to him when on his tour to Maine, but Secretary Evarts imagined that the action was unnecessary, and the result was, the opportunity vanished. The whole of Conkling's management has been to educate politicians identified with him to look for Grant as their next candidate. There is therefore. ticians identified with him to look for Grant as their next candidate. There is, therefore, no thought of making the Senator a candidate. An opposition to the Grant movement is developing in the Legislature, however, encouraged by reports received from other States in reference to the weakness of Grant. Two or three prominent Republican members are preparing speeches with the intention of making a demonstration against the boom, but will not be able to prevent the machine from obtaining at least two-thirds of the delegates from this State to the National Convention for Grant.

Grant.

It is responsibly reported here that during his recent reception in Philadelphia Grant stated that he no longer reposes the degree of confidence in Conkling which the Senator formerly enjoyed. A distinguished citizen of New York, visiting Philadelphia at the time, is specified as the gentleman to whom the expresident made the statement in conversation. There is no doubt this gentleman has assured several of his personal and political friends that such is the fact. In conversation with a prominent legislator to-night, who is in harmony with Cornell's Administration, I asked him what would be the first political effect here of this Philadelphia story, if authenticated. He replied it could not avoid causing consternation, especially among smaller politicians who are not in the close confidence of the great managers. Certainly it would set them to inquiring anxiously what is the real significance of political combinations maturing under the leadership of Gov. Cornell's Administration to control the solid vote of New York in the Republican National Convention. Their trust that all these combinations, in which they are playing subordinate, but essential, parts, are planned in the expresident's interests hitherto has been unsuspecting and implicit, and it would be rudely disturbed. In connection with the general understanding here that Conkling is working entirely for Grant, this story may have much significance. Conkling's failure to go South with Grant is also alluded to as having more in it than appeared on the surface. It is suspected that a solid delegation, if secured by the machine, may not mean Grant after all.

Special Diagata to The Catego Tribuna. IT IS RESPONSIBLY REPORTED

A WASHINGTON VERSION.

Special Dispate to The Catego Tribuna.

New YORK, Jan 20.—A Washington special says: It looks asthough the proposition to change the law relating to Presidential Electors in New York was a movement hostile to Senator Conkling. Certainly the few ardent supporters it has here are all gentlemen generally counted among the anti-Conkling's known friends and supporters are either silent or opposed to it. There is a noticeable disposition here among Republicans of other States than New York to pretend the New York A WASHINGTON VERSION.

conking's wing, while Conking's known friends and supporters are either silent or opposed to it. There is a noticeable disposition here among Republicans of other States than New York to pretend the New York Senator is out of the Presidential race. The professed third-termers are extremely zealous in pushing this idea. They speak constantly of Senator Conkling's extreme devotion to the ex-President, of his unselfish desire to put away his own hopes and wishes in order to further the third-term project. Now, all this extreme zeal to put Conkling out of the way strikes some of his friends as a little curious. It looks as though Conkling was in somebody's way. Don Cameron is understood to tell everybody that Conkling has no Presidential aspirations, but is for the ex-President first, last, and all the time. In other quarters we may hear similar sentiments. All this looks like an attempt to stab him in the house of his friends. Is Mr. Conkling

REALLY THE DEVOTED THIRD-TERMER other professed third-termers say he is? Has he determined to stand or fail by the third-term policy? There is at least no evidence to show it. While in the New York State Convention in 1875 he allowed a resolution to pass declaring the unalterable opposition of the party to a third term. The shrewder Republican politicians here are gradually drawing away from the third-term movement. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say they are using it for their own purposes, and as a means to secure control, each for himself, of a State delegation. The unpopularity of the third-term idea has strongly developed itself wherever any measures have been taken to ascertain in detail the opinion of Republican journals or orators. It is universally acknowledged that New York cannot be carried for a third term; but, on the other hand, no one who has watched Conkling's career in his own State, and who sees his sure political predominance and control, doubts that his name at the head of the ticket

WOLLD CARRY NEW YORK.

Why, then, so carefully eliminate Conkling

ficing their own political future for it.

STRAWS.

To the Western Associated Press.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 20.—The Gazette of this city will publish to-morrow morning a carefully-prepared report of interviews with Republican lawyers, business men, and other representative citizens as to their Presidential preferences. All are representative men, and their names are given. The result foots up thus: First choice, Blaine, 27; Sherman, 28; Washburne, 18; and Grant, 11.

Second choice, Blaine, 27; Sherman, 20; Washburne, 13; and Grant, 10.

Many asserted a preference for Hayes had he not declared that he would not accept the candidature.

ILLINOIS.

HOW AND WHEN REPUBLICANISM WAS BORN IN THIS STATE.

Special Dipates to The Chicago Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 20.—Judge Edwin S.
Leland has addressed a lengthy letter to the
Young Men's Republican Club of this city,
setting forth the history of the organization
of the Republican party in Illinois. He says
that, after consultations with friends in La
Salle County, he drafted, in June, 1854, a call
for a mass-meeting to be held at the Court-Salle County, he drafted, in June, 1854, a call for a mass-meeting to be held at the Court-House in Ottawa. The exact date of the writing of the call has escaped his memory, but the call was printed in full in the Ottawa Republican of June 24, 1854. Aug. 1, 1854, in pursuance of the call, a meeting was held in the Court-House, the court-room not being large enough for the purpose. The speaking was from a two-horse wagon, loaned by some friend for a platform for the use of the officers of the meeting and the speakers. The

were unanimously adopted.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THAT MEETING
were published in the Ottawa Republican
Aug. 5, 1854. The Chairman of this meeting
was Wells Wait, and the following named
gentlemen were chosen officers: Edwin S.
Leland, of Ottawa, President; E. T. Bridges
of La Salle, T. Hampton of Ottawa, and J.
F. Linton of Peru, Secretaries.
The Hepublican's account of that meeting
says, amongst other things:

[[After speeches by the President of the meet-

Resolved, That, in co-operation with the friends of freedom in other parts of the Union, we hereby form ourselves into the Republican party, pledged to the accomplishment of the following purposes, to wit: To bring the Administration back to its original principles of liberty; to restore the prohibition of Slavery to the Territories of, Kansas and Nebraska, and to prohibit it in all other Territories now belonging to, or to be hereafter acquired by, the United States; to repeal the Fugitive Slave act of 1850; to permit the States, where Slavery exists, to continue to be weakened and injured by it till reason, removing the vell from before their eyes, shall induce them to benefit themselves by its abolition; to protect the constitutional rights of all citizens going to other States; to advocate the democratic and oppose the aristocratic principle at all times, on all occasions, and without, exception. IS HEREWITH PRESENTED

ciple at all times, on all occasions, and without exception.

It was recommended in the last resolution that the voters of that Congressional District who favored the Republican platform assemble in their several counties and elect delegates to a convention to be held at Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 12, 1854. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, and also that delegates be chosen to the Legislative Convention to be held at Ottawa on Sept. 2 of the same year. The meeting recommended that Richard Thorne, Alson Woodroof, Giles W. Jackson, Philo Lindley, and Madison E. Holister be appointed a committee to call a convention of the Republican party for the purpose of nominating county officers for the County of La Saile.

IT WAS ALSO DECIDED

Similar organizations took place in other tates, but I cannot state definitly to which tate belongs the honor of taking the first steps owards forming the party which has since become the dominant one in the Nation. My impression is that the call for the mass-meeting in his county was prior to the commencement of similar organization elsewhere, and that it

causes would produce similar effects in other States.

On Aug. 30, 1854, the first Republican County Convention was held in La Salle County. Judge Leland says:

Abner A. Fisher was selected as Chairman, and James Strawn, of La Salle, and Oliver C. Gray, of Ottawa, as Secretaries. The Convention selected as Congressional delegates David Strawn, E. T. Bridges, P. Behrund, Alson Woodruf, J. C. Champlin, J. P. Linton, James Smith, Wells Wait, D. L. Hough, Samuel R. Lewis, and William H. Price, and as delegates to the Representative Convention: Oliver C. Gray, J. Reed, William H. Price, Bronson Murray, F. Dean, John Hoestord, H. S. Beebe, William Cullen, Elmer Baldwin, E. L. Waterman, and A. McGirr; and as County Executive Committee: Alson Woodruff, Bronson Murray, Richard Thome, Philo Lindley, E. T. Bridges, B. P. Demerritt, and F. S. Day, The Chairman selected Bronson Murray, John C. Champlin, S. Austin, Wells Wait, and D. P. Jackson as a Committee on Resolutions, who reported the platform and resolution of the mass-meeting, which, with one or two others, were adepted. Francis Warner was

At the Republican Convention to nominate Representatives to the State Legislature, held at Ottawa, Sept. 2, 1854. Freedim S. Day and Daniel Strawn were nominated and afterward elected. At the Congressional Convention held at Bioomington on Sept. 12, 1854, the Hon. Jesse O. Norton was nominated. There was a great deal of discussion as to whether Norton should be nominated as a "Republican" candidate, but finishly the Ottawa platform, name and all, was adopted, and he was nominated and elected as the Republican candidate. The mass-meeting called under the resolution of Mr. Murray for Aug. 16, 1856, had been postponed until the time appointed for the Congressional Convention, and, at this time, it was further postponed to be held at Springfield on Oct. 5, 1856. It was called an "anti-Nebraska State mass-meeting."

Tuthill King, of Cook County, called the meeting to order, and A. J. Throop was made President and C. C. Flint Secretary. The Committee on Resolutions consisted of Joseph T. Marsh, of Woodford County; Erastus White, of Sangamon; Dr. Henry King, of Madison; Bronson Murray, of La Salle; Jesse Penrose, of Whiteside; William Butler, of Lee; and N. B. Geer, of Lake. Owen Lovejoy moved the nomination of John E. McClure, of McLean County, for State Treasurer, but he subsequently declined.

INDIANA.

RED-HOT REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to The Colcage Tribuns.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 20.—Nothing has occurred since the rupture with President Johnson which has so thoroughly incensed Republicans in this city as the appointment of Frank C. Johnson as Census Supervisor in the Second Indiana District. It has been the chief topic of conversation in all political circles, and without exception the President's action has been severely censured as a peraction has been severely censured as a personal insult. Not so much because Johnson action has been severely censured as a personal insult. Not so much because Johnson is a Democrat as because he is one of the most contemptible partisan tools in the State. As the appointee of Gov. Williams, he becomes the hireling who aided in revolutionizing the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, removing Dr. McIntosh, and appointing a dentist with no knowledge of the deaf mute language simply because he was a Democrat. The Journal says of him editorially: "He is not only a bitter partisan but a deceptive sneak, who, by his conduct last winter, proved his willingness to go to any extreme for the accomplishment of party ends. The appointment of Johnson under the circumstances shows an utier disregard and want of decent respect for the feelings of the Republicans of the State, a disposition to reward the man who has done the meanest thing among the many mean things that have been done in the name of Democracy in Indians in the past ten years." It is intimated in private telegrams that the appointment may yet be recalled and corrected, but Republicans here place no confidence in it. Everything has been done that could be, and it is a poor plea set up by Mr. Hayes that he made a mistake.

MISSISSIPPI.

MISSISSIPPI. THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 20.—The Legislature salloted at noon to-day for United States balloted at noon to-day for United States
Senator with the following result:
Senate—Ethel Barksdale, 14; Otto Singleton, 10; J. Z. George, 11; B. K. Bruce, 1; T. W. Harris, I.
House—Barksdale, 34; Singleton, 39; Gen.
A. M. West, 15; George, 25; Bruce, 3; absent and not voting, 4.
The Republicans voted for Bruce, and the Greenbackers for West.
No choice.

MARYLAND.

SENATOR ELECTED. ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 20.—Both Houses voted for United States Senator to succeed Senator Whyte, whose term expires March 4 next. In the Senate Arthur Gorman, Democrat, received 15 votes, and James A. Gary, Republican, 5 votes. Two Senators were absent. In the House Gorman received 63 votes and Gary 19. Two members absent.

FOREIGN Distress Increasing in Many

Localities in Ireland. A Home-Rule Relief Meeting Drops Naturally into

Politics. An Appeal for Aid to the Per

of the United States. Death of Jules Favre, the Emi-

nent French Statesman. The Abelition Bill Passed by the Spanish House of Deputies.

Weekly Review of the English and Continental Grain-Trade.

IRELAND.

TRELAND.
THREATERED FAMINE.

DUBLIN, Jan. 20.—The appeal of the Mansion Committee to the people of the United States says: "It is now admitted that the distress is of an acute and unexceptional character, certain to involve actual starvation if extraneous aid be not promptly and liberally forthcoming. The distress daily increases in area and intensity, and it seems almost impossible to avert until next harvest absolute famine in very many places." This Central Committee distributes relief through local committees, of which the clergy of all denominations in the district and the Poor law medical officers must be members, and requires relief be given only in kind and not in money.

THE HOME-BULERS.

DUBLIN, Jan. 20.—A meeting of thirty-

THE HOME-RULERS.

DUBLIN, Jan. 20.—A meeting of thirty-three Home-Rule members of Parliament, under the Presidency of the Lord Mayor, passed a resolution calling upon the Government to institute reproductive relief works. A resolution to move an amendment to the address, if the Queen's speech contains nothing touching Irisch distress, will be adopted. William Shaw said the Government wilfully shut its eyes to the distress in Ireland. Mitchell Henry said that if the demands are not compiled with they must force compilance by constitutional action otherwise. Daniel O'Donoghue, member for Tralee, amounced that he would in future act with the Home-Rulers.

DUBLIN, Jan. 20.—The Home-Rule meeting passed a resolution in favor of the fixing of the resolution expressing sympathy with the peasantry of the west of Ireland in their struggle to retain their holdings, on the ground that the struggle has assumed an aspect of physical force.

During an excited debate Biggar declared that Shaw was no a leader of the Irish people, but that Parnell was.

The meeting adjourned to Wednesday.
Shaw condemned the Government relief measures as tardy and uttarly inadequate. Mitchell Henry pointed out that the Irish members should not permit the attention of Parliament to be directed to the foreign policy, as doubtless will be attempted on the irish peofession.

The LAND LEAGUE.

AN OFFER.

Vere Foster, of Belfast, has addressed a letter to Parnell, which is published in the Belfast Northern Whig. Foster offers to donate £15,000 to assist emigration from Donagal, Clare, Kerry, Cork, and Connaught, to Canada and the Western States of America. He says he feels sure the Americans will heartily cooperate in the plan he proposes for relieving the distress in Ireland.

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

London, Jan. 20.—The Mark Lune Express says: The farmers have made up a good portion of their lost time as regards wheat-sowing, but since Wednesday renewed wintry weather has again caused some check. The autumn-sown grain is rerminating so slowly that in some districts is is feared the seed has been destroyed by the recent frost, but, generally speaking, it is thought the situation, if not especially promising, offers few grounds of anxiety at this early stage. The quantity and condition of home-grown wheat offered in Mark Lane and the Provincial markets is unimproved, and millers

ALMOST TOTALLY NEGLECT SAMPLES.

and in very few cases where decent samples are offered sales are only practicable at a decline of a shilling per quarter.

The imports of foreign wheat were again moderate, and have mostly gone into granary, as the consumptive demand has been very inanimate, lack of confidence becoming apparent in the trade. Stocks are increasing, not only in London, but in Marsellies and Bordeaux. While the quantity of wheat affoat still exceeds 2.20,000 quarters, and while a further decline in New York augurs unfavorably for the success of American speculation for a rise, the presence of important stocks in French ports is sufficiently significant, as the action of France was counted upon to relieve Great Britain of a fair proportion of the supply on passage.

The rapid and marked decline in maize of three shillings in three weeks is owing to the scare as to the shipments American may make. According to present appearances,

America Has quitte encoure the decline in maize, which was brought about principally by timidity.

Arrivals at ports of call have been moderate. There was a fair business in wheat cargoes at a decline of sixpence to a shilling per quarter on Ghirka descriptions. Maize sold steadily at barely last week's prices. Little demand for wheat for shipment, though sellers were more inclined to meet buyers' views.

The contres.

The office of the corresponding week the previous year. Imports into the Uni WEEKLY BEVIEW

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

THE CORFES.

MADRID, Jan. 20.—A meeting of members of the majority to-day, Canovas del Castillo presiding, unanimously approved the nomination of Toreno as candidate for the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies. The Premier, in the course of his speech, and he desired to find honorable means for enabling the minority to take part in the debate on the election of President.

DECREE SIGNED.

MADRID, Jan. 20.—King Alfonso has signed decrees nominating Señor Canovas del Castillo to be Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Señor Toreno to be President of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Chamber of Deputies approved all the articles of the bill for the abolition of slavery, which will be voted on definitly to-morrow.

GERMANY.

HER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SYDNEY EX-HUBITION.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Herr Roulesux, German Commissioner of the International Exhibi-Berlin, Jan. 20.—Herr Roulesux, German Commissioner of the International Exhibition at Sydney, reports that Germany was never before so creditably represented at any exhibition. The prejudice against German workmanship is disappearing, and the general impression is very favorable. The furniture, insen, weolen, and finance industries are especially commended.

RUSSIA.

CONTINUED.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A Vienna dispatch says:
Confirmatory intelligence has been received here of a defeat of the Russians at Tchi-kislar.

Le Nord of Brussels (Russian organ), referring to the news of the defeat of the some

NIHILISM IN POLAND London, Jan. 20.—The Times owing from Berlin: The Minist

russia that the Ninilistic and Social tion has appeared among the Potion in their districts. The erefore orders the officials to overments of suspected parties. FRANCE. VERSALLES, Jan. 20.—Jules Para minent French statesman and Resident

eminent French statesman and Remember of the Senate for the Department the Rhone, and also member of the Iran Academy, died last night, aged 71.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Bonnel Remain Deputy for the Department of Ando is WILL PASS THE SENATE PARIS, Jan. 20.—There is sood many for the statement that Art. 7 of the Factorian Senate. GREECE.

The Wabash Syndicate Th

GREAT BRITAIN. Lospon, Jan. 20.—The Hon. Wills Gladstone's sister, who was reported few days ago, is dead. London, Jan. 20.—Thomas Landseer, A., the engraver, elder brother of that Edwin Landseer, is dead.

SOUTH AFRICA. LONDON, Jan. 20.—A treaty of peace he been signed by the native chiefs of New Calabar and Bonny, and a copy of the treaty he been forwarded to the British Government.

AID FOR IRELAND A WASHINGTON MEETING. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—At 1 washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—At a maing held here this evening on behalf of the suffering people of Ireland, Chief-Justice Carter, of the District Supreme Court, medical in an introductory speech he declared was not the purpose of the meeting to fere with the internal political condition of Great Britain, for the reason that It has be Europe, nor permit them to microsours. Secretary Sherman, almough city, declined to attend, and sent a let fearets. This letter, of course, was a letter as it was becoming for a Preside candidate to write. Mr. Sherman revisithe causes of the distress in Ireland, atting them to the land monopoly and pression on the part of Great Bitala said that, with a fixed land teams. I would have abundant food and supples all her people; and, in concluding and

he hoped, "either by the action of the life Parliament, or, what is better, by the cession to the Iriah neople of home rids, the people may be relieved from their diverses so far as human law can remove sourcess of present suffering."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—A large attended meeting in said of the destine ple of Ireland was held at Lincoln-Hall night. Such a gathering has seldon be seen in a public hall in Washington. Chi Justice Cartter, of the Supreme Com.

THAT DISPATCH FROM 10 IL
LONDON, Jan. 20.—A dispatch from
to the Patt Mail Gazette says its
surprised and indignant at Cardinal
Closkey's reception of Parnell in New Y
and has ordered Cardinal Nins, Papal Stary of State, to telegraph Cardinal
Closkey for information on the subject.
NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Cardinal McOle
says he has not received a dispatch
Rome relative to his reception of Pr
that he knows of no reason why he
expect one, and considers the story
tional.

HAIGH'S CREDITORS.

New York, Jan 20.—The creditors of Lioyd Haigh held a private meeting to be to devise a plan for purchasing the bas and reorganizing it. The Committee rest that the best means of realizing the lapossible amount for the creditors will be appoint a purchasing committee to

that the best means of realizing the appropriate amount for the creditors wented to appoint a purchasing committee to buy the business from the Assignee, and to arganize a joint-stock company to continue as business; stock should be issued to each creditor for an amount equal to his children, and the creditor for an amount equal to his children, which was adopted. Thomas in the report was adopted. Thomas in the report was adopted. Thomas in the committee. It was the general impression that if the contracts now on fann were list enough would be realized to pay off the enough would be realized to pay off the manager indebtedness in three years time. It was generally undershood that an assessment would be required for the necessary expenses of the business, and it was addituated that Haigh would probably be the manager.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 20.—The Lee assessment would be required for the measurement of the foreign Consuls and the strong cannot be sufficient to the contract of the proposed was given to call took part. A banquet was given the children and confederate armies were present. The celebration closed with sent a party of thirty-five homeless for York children west this afternoon understand the strong of the contract of an agent of the Children's accept a send another party about the size before the season for spring went of the Health to-day decided to put the Children's size before the season for spring went of the Health to-day decided to put the Children's size before the season for spring went of the Health to-day decided to put the Children's size before the season for spring went of the Children's size before the season for spring went of the Health to-day decided to put the Children's size before the season for s

SMALL-POX.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The Board of Health to-day decided to put the Chiscover and passengers on the City of in the quarantine hulk Sancelite, the mand white passengers remaining on steamer for the present. They will be bly liberated on Saturday or Sunday, the ship will be furnigated. Dr. Riberathe Asiatic Coast, who was a passenger the Peking, says the arrangements on were such that it is very unlikely any white passengers have taken the disaster of the University held their semi-annualing to-day, and accepted the new assemball and approved \$30,000 of Mr. Banta-account. They also voted to purchase residence of ex-Gov. Dewey for a residence of the first of Agriculture), but the control of the co

A BIG WEDDING ANNOUNCED. CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—The marriage at Cella Sherman Moulton, nicce of Secand Gen. Sherman, to Lieut. Rockyell the United States army, is assource Feb. 5. It will be a very brilliant arrait ceremony will take place in Christ Checken and Christ Checken and Christ Checken are continued to the Christ Checken and C THE RAILROA

abination and Cons Continue to Be Fashion.

tright Purchase of Jackson Route" by Illinois Central. The High. Joints Refus

duce East-Bound Fre ale of the Toledo, Peor saw Road for \$6,000

Another Important P feeting of the Trunk-Lin

A MAMMOTH COMBIN eld in the Wi the between J. N. McCulle hick manages the loompany, of the Railroad Company, of Vice-Pres pany, at which the pro-made and discussed of the Pennsylvania Company onferences to endeavor dil be held. The consecombination as is here

the Pennsylvania Company. the Pennsylvania Railron ink route, to which no other

noon and had a settler amount of eash paid was \$1, balance, or \$2,800,000, was dische transfer of Louisville & Nashwidebenture bonds at par, payr years. To secure these an eq of purchased stock was dirust in the Continental be there retained until the have been paid off. Vi Newcomb says it is now propose making a new issue of stock, present outstanding certificat roads, and cease all efforts to ap at the expense of the other. At sent today to President Cole, ville & Chattanooga Company, him to retain the manageme portion of the new rothe amalgamation. He respection of the new rothe amalgamation ale not be sufficient to induce him tif it could be shown it would terest of all concerned, and if allowed to shape the future management to that end, he wo objection. He also suggeste priety and usefulness of re Georgia Central lease, for a conference. Saturin this city was appointed. Meald, in this connection, that question of the right of the Mashville Company to acquire said, in this connection, that t question of the right of the I Nashville Company to acquire I the Georgia Central under the recent purchase. Respecting C declared that the relations of the with the Louisville & Nashville are entirely friendly, the Color relative of a leading officer in the and they proposed to protect fully.

fully.

In regard to the intentions of the first tension to Charleston, and the probably be done in the early further tension to Charleston, and the probably be done in the early further tension to Charleston, and the probably be done in the early further the Louisville & Nashville & Chereafter publish its statements weekly instead of monthly. Do week in January they were \$120 to the probable of the corresponding to the probable of the corresponding to the first that the control of the Mashville Company over the Chartanooga Road and its depart the control of the Chartanooga Road and its depart the control of the Chartanooga Road and its depart the control to the Chartanooga Road and its depart the control to the Chartanooga Road and its depart to the control to the Chartanooga Road and its depart to the control to the Chartanooga Road and its depart to the control to the Chartanooga Road and its depart to the control to th

THE ILLINOIS CENTY Process of the Chicago R. Sw. York, Jan. 20.—Another most combination which was or day consisted in the purchase Oriests, St. Louis & Chicago R. Iter known as the "Olds Jacks and its branches, by the Illinois road Company. The terms we asreed to in the office of the pany in this city, and the office of the two corporations are now drafting the necessary papers. formation as to the details of the ware refused, but it is understood of the New Orleans, St. Louis Company is to be retired, and holders are to receive of Illinois Central stock two shares of their holdings. The Company runs from New Orleans, Action. Miss., to Cairo, Ill., white Illinois Central line. It has a from Kosciusko, Miss., and an Grenada to Memphis, and leasth of over 630 miles. formed in 1874 by the consolid Mess Orleans, Jackson & Great Milanissippi Central Bailroad Combinated in 1874 by the consolidated company. De made in the payment of the bond one olidated company. De made in the payment of the bond one bonds in 1876, and were placed in the hands of a March 10 of that year. Since Jake Illinois Central through of the Illinois Central through of the Illinois Central through THE ILLINOIS CENT

hikislar, says it may he n. 20.—The Times has the fe lerlin: The Minister of the I rmed the Landrathe of We a Nibilistic and Socialistic FRANCE.

GREECE. AT BRITAIN

r, elder brother of the la UTH AFRICA. n. 20.—A treaty of peace has the native chiefs of New Calty, and a copy of the treaty has d to the British Government. OR IRELAND.

HINGTON MEETING. natch to The Chicago Tribune, b. N. D. C., Jan. 20.—At a me e of Ireland, Chief-Justice Cartstrict Supreme Court, president court president for y speech he declared that impose of the meeting to the impose of the meeting to the internal political condition of for the reason that it has been tal tradition in this countries of interfere with the domains of any of the countries of permit them to interfere with any Sherman, although in the to attend, and sen a letter of letter, of course, was and as becoming for a Presidential rite. Mr. Sherman reviewed the distress in Ireland, attribute land monopoly and the open part of Great Britain. He is fixed land toward, Iralian poundant food and supplies for and, in concluding a side that her by the action of the British people of home rule, that we be relieved from their dis-

etter, by the

n. 30.—A dispatch from Rome fall Gazette says the Pope is indignant at Cardinal Meption of Parnell in New York, ed Cardinal Nins, Papal Sarea, to-telegraph Cardinal Hermation on the subject.

Jan. 20.—Cardinal McClosky not received a dispatch from to his reception of Parnell; of no reason why he should and considers the story attached.

Jan. 20.—The creditors of J.
seld a private meeting to day to
tof the Committee appoint
a for purchasing the business
and it. The Committee reported
teans of realizing the larges
at for the creditors would be
purchasing committee to buy purchasing committee to buy from the Assignee, and to or stock company to continue the should be issued to each amount equal to his claim. Was adopted. Thomas he was adopted. Thomas he was the general impression tracts now on hand were filed be realized to pay off the arracts of the arracts

EGRAPHIC NOTES.

a., Jan. 20.—The Lee Associative steerday the anniversary of the control of the

ONSIN UNIVERSITY.

Is., Jan. 20.—The Regants of held their semi-annual metaccepted the new assembly ved \$30,000 of Mr. Bintley's valso voted to purchase the Gov. Dewey for a residence has of Agriculture), but they he position. After making a propuly inspection of the whole by took a recess till to-morrow.

VEDDING ANNOUNCED.

Jan. 20.—The marriage of Miss.

Moulton, niece of Secretary
man, to Lieut. Rockwell, of
tates army, is announced for
be a very brilliant armir. The
take place in Christ Church
at 1,500 invitations are out.

Continue to Be the Fashion. tvania Road About to Gobbl Up the Great Southern Coalition.

> light Purchase of the "Old Jackson Route" by the Illinois Central.

THE RAILROADS.

Anation and Consolidation

The High Joints Refuse to Reduce East-Bound Freights.

tale of the Toledo, Peoria & War-

saw Boad for \$6,000,000. The Wabash Syndicate Thus Corrals

Another Important Feeder.

ing of the Trunk-Lines Executive

MAMMOTH COMBINATION. Tork, Jan. 20.—An important conthe was held in the Windsor Hotel tonight between J. N. McCullough, First VicePresident of the Pennsylvania Company,
which manages the leased lines of the Pennylvania Railroad Company, and H. Victor
Newcomb, First Vice-President of the
Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, at which the proposition was
made and discussed of leasing to
the Pennsylvania Company for a long
term of years the Louisville & Nashville
Railroad and all its old and recently acquired
dependencies. Both gentlemen were extransly reticent when questioned on the subject, but it is understood the proposition was
not unfavorably received, and that further
conferences to endeavor to arrange matters
will be held. The consequences of such a not unfavorably received, and that further conferences to endeavor to arrange matters will be held. The consequences of such a combination as is here projected will be readily understood by reference to the details of the Louisville & Nashville coup, whereby 3,500 miles of railroad, extending from the fresh-water lakes on the north to the Gulf on the South, and from St. Louis to Savannah, were consolidated under one management, and by considering in addition the enormous system of roads at present under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. These aggregate over 4,000 miles of line, exclusive of sidings and second, third, and fourth tracks, over 3,000 of them being leased railroads, operated by the Pennsylvania Company. It would give to the Pennsylvania Company. It would give to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company a trunk route, to which no other in the world offers comparisen, from New York to Philadelphis; thence westerly via Reading, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg to Chicago; thence southerly via Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville, Montgomery, and Mobile to New Orleans; also, from Indianapolis southwesterly to St. Louis; thence southeasterly via Evanville, Nashville, Chattanooga, and Missis to Savannah; also from Bowling rly ris Evansville, Nashville, Chattanooga, ad Atlanta to Savannah; also from Bowling ren, Ky., to Memphis, with any number of unches tapping the territory through which was in all directions.

neon and had a settlement. The amount of each paid was \$1,400,000. The balance, or \$2,800,000, was discharged by the transfer of Louisville & Nashville Railroad debenture bonds at par, payable in four years. To secure these an equal amount of purchased stock was deposited in trust in the Continental Bank, to be there retained until the bonds shall have been paid off. Vice-President Newcomb says it is now proposed, instead of making a new issue of stock, to retain the present outstanding certificates on both roads, and cease all efforts to appreciate one at the expense of the other. A telegram was sent to day to President Cole, of the Nashville & Chattanooga Company, requesting him to retain the management of that portion of the new route under the amalgamation. He responded that personal considerations alone would not be sufficient to induce him to accept, but if it could be shown it would be for the interest of all concerned, and if he would be allowed to shape the future policy of the management to that end, he would offer no objection. He also suggested the propriety and usefulness of retaining the Georgia Central lease, and asked for a conference. Saturday next in this city was appointed. Mr. Newcomb said, in this connection, that there was no question of the right of the Louisville & Nashville Company to acquire possession of the Georgia Central under the terms of its recent purchase. Respecting Col. Cole, he declared that the relations of that gentleman with the Louisville & Nashville managers are entirely friendly, the Colonel being a with the Louisville & Nashville managers are entirely friendly, the Colonel being a relative of a leading officer in the latter road, and they proposed to protect his interests

In regard to the intentions of the Company, Mr. Newcomb said it is proposed to build an ertension to Charleston, and that this will probably be done in the early future.

The Louisville & Nashville Company will hereafter publish its statements of earnings weekly instead of monthly. During the first week in January they were \$125,000, against \$20,012 during the corresponding period of \$30,000 during the corresponding period of \$30,000 during the corresponding period of \$30,000 during the corresponding beriod of \$30,000 during the corres

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Level Dispetch to The Chicago Tribune.

Level Joseph Jan. 20.—Another vast railmatembination which was completed tothe consisted in the purchase of the New
Orlean, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, betmown as the "Old Jackson Route,"
all is branches, by the Illinois Central Railcompany. The terms were formally
med to in the office of the latter Commany in this city, and the attorneys
of the encessary papers. Definit inmating the necessary papers.

The purchased

Definition of the stock

The purchased

Definition of the stock

The purchased

Definition of the New Orleans, La., via

Matini, Miss., to Cairo, Ill., where it joins
and M THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Second Vice-President, who was originally placed there by the Trustees of the old mortgages as General Manager. This gentleman made extensive improvements to the road, for which the Illinois Central advanced \$398,236, secured by coupons on the first and second mortgage bonds. Tennessee had at one time possession of the 117 miles of road lying within its borders for the non-payment of interest due the State. Both roads were sold separately under foreclosure in 1877, and were bought in by the bondholders, who reorganized them and issued new stock. The Illinois Central being over 1,100 miles in length, the consolidated road will have a mileage of over 1,700 miles. It traverses Iowa eastwardly across the entire State, and Illinois (in two branches), Tennessee, and Mississippl, southerly through their centres, passing through portions of Kentucky and Louisiana, and extends from Sioux City and Chicago on the north, to New Orleans on the South, via Dubuque, Cairo, Memphis, Jackson, and other important points, forming a strong rival to the new Louisville & Nashville combination for through Southern business.

NO REDUCTION.

The hopes that the railroads would make a reduction in east-bound freight rates, and thus aid in relieving the overcrowded elevators in this city, were dashed to pieces yesterday when information was received by the local freight agents here that the High-Joints, at their meeting in New York, had adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Numerous inquiries have been made as to when renductions in east-bound rates will take place; therefore,
Resolved, That it is regarded as inexpedient and undestrable to make any changes in present rates from Chicago, and points affected by Chicago; and
Resolved, That no changes be made therein until, and unless first submitted to, a decision by the Joint Executive Committee, of whose action due and public notice shall be given.

This action on the part of the railroads was anticipated, because not one of the Chicago NO REDUCTION.

This action on the part of the railroads was anticipated, because not one of the Chicago roads suffering from the blockade was represented at this meeting of the High-Joints. The Chicago roads knew what they had to expect from the Eastern magnates, who are just now running things with a high hand, and consequently made no effort to obtain relief from that source. If the same necessity would exist for an advance in rates at there now exists for a reduction, the trunk line. now exists for a reduction, the trunk-line managers would not find it "inexpedient and undestrable" to make an advance. The fact is they always find it expedient and desirable to advance the rates and "inexpedient and undesirable" to reduce them. It is claimed on the part of the Eastern railroads that a reduction in rates would afford no relief and subject themselves to great losses, because the grain speculators who hold the grain in our elevators would simply advance the prices of grain the same amount as the reduction made by the rail-roads. Thus no more grain would be shipped east than there is now, and the railroads would only earn half the money they do now. Since all the grain now coming here has to go east by rail anyway, they might has to go east by rail anyway, they might just as well insist upon the present rates. While this argument is true, yet it is equally true that the grain-speculators who have engineered this grain-blockade and are bound to keep it up are "Jim" Keene and other members of the Gould-Vanderbilt syndicate, and these men seem to be determined to injure and ruin the business of Chicago and its railroads. If the Gould-Vanderbilt combination desired to bring relief, a reduction of rail rates would soon be followed by a reduction in the prices of grain. But they desire no such thing, for by keeping up the present state of affairs they will be enabled to inflict great damage upon our Western trunk lines, who are unable to do much of a business while the blockade lasts. Much of the business that would come here under ordinary circumstances is diverted to Green, Ky., to Memphis, with any number of branches tapping the territory through which it runs in all directions.

The parties to the purchase and sale of a majority of the Nashville & Chattanooga Company's capital stock met in the Continental Bank this afternoon and had a settlement. The amount of cash paid was \$1,400,000. The heartly sick of it, and will sever their beauting to the connection with the combination as soon as a connection with the combination as soon as a are heartily sick of it, and will sever their connection with the combination as soon as a good opportunity offers. The Illinois Central, Rock Island & Pacific, and the other Chicago lines have been repeatedly requested to become parties to the "High-Joint" combination, but the have uniformly refused to do so. For this stubborness they must be punished, and therefore the Eastern trunk lines will keep up the present state of affairs as long as possible in order to compel these lines to come to terms and allow themselves to be controlled by the Gould-Vanderbilt combination.

MEETING OF POOL-MANAGERS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The "High-Joint" NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The "High-Joint" Executive Committee, composed of the representatives of various railroads and transportation companies in the pool, began their regular session to-day in Commissioner Fink's office. The following were present: G. G. Cochrane, Atlantic & Great Western; M. H. Smith, Baltimore & Ohio, Ohio & Mississippi, and Marietta & Cincinnati; H. J. Hayden, Boston & Albany: W. H. Perry and W. P. Taylor, Canada Southern; L. Mills and S. McDonouh, Central of Vermont; H. B. Ledyard and J. A. Grier, Michigan Central; E. B. Thomas, H. W. Gays, and mont; H. B. Ledyard and J. A. Grier, Michigan Central; E. B. Thomas, H. W. Gays, and L. Kills, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis; J. E. Martin, Evansville & Terre Haute; F. L. Parker, Fitchburg; L. J. Seargant, Grand Trunk; G. B. Spriggs, Great Western; J. C. Noyes, Indianapolis & St. Louis; J. Newell and G. H. Vaillant, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; E. B. Stahlman, Louisville & Nashville; J. H. Rut-Stahlman, Louisville & Nashville; J. H. Rutter and E. Clark, Jr., New York Central; G. R. Blanchard and E. R. Vilas, Erie; W. F. Griffiths and J. M. Creighton, Pennsylvania Railroad; J. N. McCullough, W. Stewart, and D. S. Gray, Pennsylvania Company; J. S. Wilson, Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore: W. S. Spiers, Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw; J. E. Simpson, Vandalia; Sol Haas, Richmond & Danville; W. Plummer, Merchants' & Miners' Transportation Company; F. G. Eager, Clyde Steamship Line; G. F. Needham, New York River Line; Virgil Powers, Southern Steamship Association; and E. H. Waldron, Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie. The greater part of the session was occupied in discussing the question of reducing eastbound through rates. Finally the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we regard it as inexpedient and undesirable to make any change in freight-rates from Chicago, and points affected by Chicago.

Resolved, That no changes be made therein until and unless they be first submitted to and decided by the Joint Executive Committee, of whose action due and public notice shall be given.

All other questions, including changes in

whose action due and public notice shall be given.

All other questions, including changes in classification, adjustment of tarifi to European ports by different Atlantic ports, tariff from the West to South Atlantic ports, via Northern ports, revision of tariff to New England interior points, and revision of the percentage table, were referred to the Committee, who will report to an adjourned meeting to be held to-morrow.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW.

It is not very often, even in Chicago, that

It is not very often, even in Chicago, that \$6,000,000 sale is made in five minutes, but such a sale was effected yesterday forenoon, and nobody seemed to think it was anything wonderful either. At 11 a. m. Mr. Henry W. Bishop, Master in Chancery, appeared at the La Salle street entrance of the Republic Life La Salle street entrance of the Republic Life Building and announced for sale the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, a line extending 110 miles from Peoria to the west line of Indiana,—where it joins the Toledo, Logansport & Burlington,—with all its effects, equipment, houses, franchises, etc.; the line extending from the Town of Warsaw, on the Mississippi River, to Peoria, including the branch from La Harpe to Lomax Station, and the appurpenances situated in Burlington, Ia.—all subject to a mortrage or trust-deed to William H. Osborn and William Tracy, bearing date March 1, 1872; also, to a prior lien of a mortrage from the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad to Mr. Osborn and J. Newton Perkins, Trustees, dated March 11, 1857; also subject to certain rights and interests of Hiram Thornton in the right of way of the branch road between Hamilton and Warsaw. It was to be said under foreclosure of mortrages—there being four thereof, namely: One to Edward Weston and Henry G. De Forest, Trustees of the East Division; another to Joseph T. Thomas, Trustee of the West Division; a third to George L Forest.

trustee of a second mortgage; and, fourth, to William Tracy and James F. Secor, Trustees for the consolidated mortgage. The total bonded indebtedness of the road, with interest, was \$8,568,788.67. The terms of sale were \$50,000 cash, and the remainder at the confirmation of the sale, either in cash or bonds, of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw.

Some twelve or fifteen gentlemen stood around on the steps until Mr. Bishop had read the order of Court, and when he got through and asked, "How much am I offered for this property?" Mr. Robert C. Martin quietly responded, "Six million dolars." This was all there was of the sale, for the bid bluffed off all other possible purchasers, and the property was knocked down to Robert C. Martin, Charles E. Whitehead, Henry Hill, Maurice K. Jessup, and William L. Putnam, representing the bondholders. Mr. Martin handed the required deposit of \$50,000 to Mr. Bishop a few minutes later, and now all that is needed is for the sale to be approved by the United States Court.

A Triscuse reporter conversed with several members of the Purchasing Committee yesterday. They expressed themselves as highly elated with their success. The price paid for the property is much less than they expected to get it for. In regard to their future intentions, —they said the first thing necessary to be done is to effect a reorganization of the Company. The preliminaries for such action have all been agreed upon. It would, of course, take some time before the sale was confirmed and all accounts settled before the bondholders could dispose of the property. For the present the road would continue to be operated in the interest of the Wabash the same as heretofore, but afterwards it may be turned over to the Wabash to operate it as one of its branches.

It is fully understood that the purchase was made in the interest of the Wabash, which, it is said, has agreed to pay the bondholders \$45,000 per mile, part in cash and part in bonds and stocks.

The price paid for the property by the Committee amounts to a little

RAILBOAD AND WAREHOUSE COM-

MISSION.
Special Dispatch to The Chica SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 20.-The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners held their semi-monthly meeting to-day to consider complaints against railroads. Commissioners semi-monthly meeting to-day to consider complaints against railroads. Commissioners Smith, Bogue, and Oberly were present. Letters were read from the Overholt Bros., of Pana, and J. C. Noyes, General Freight Agent of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, agreeing to submit their differences to the Commissioners for arbitration, and the Board decided to arbitrate the case. A. L. Osborn, General Solicitor of the Michigan Central, who is preparing a petition to the Board asking a rehearing in the Knowlton case, was notified that it must be presented at the next meeting, as further delay could not be permitted. A complaint was received from William Donaho, of Troy, who charges the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad with unjust discrimination in charging a greater rate on car-loads of flour from Troy to Indianapolis, a greater distance by twenty miles. He was asked to present his charges in regular form. Charles Lynn complained that the Kansas City trains on the Chicago & Alton fail to stop at Carrollton, the county seat of Greene County, to put off and take on passengers. General Manager McMullin was notified, and promised to order trains to stop hereafter. Commissioner Smith reported in the matter of the complaints that the roads centering at Gibson City were discriminating against that place in favor of Elliott and contiguous towns: that the conplaints were well founded; that he had consulted with shippers, and that the latter agreed that the abuse would be stopped. He also reported that the Rock Island & Mercer County Railroad, asking that he be allowed to add 10 per cent to the Commissioners' rates, as the cars of the road carried a greater tonnage than those of other roads of the same figure as those charged at Gibson City. A letter was received from P. L. Cable, President of the Rock Island & Mercer County Railroad, asking that he be allowed to add 10 per cent to the Commissioners' rates, as the cars of the road carried a greater tonnage than those of other roads of the same class. He was informed th Smith, Bogue, and Oberly were present plaints against raifroads doing business in Ford County. The Champaign, Havana & Western Raifroad was placed in the fifth group of raifroads, and a schedule of reasonable maximum rates adopted for it, which was ordered published according to law. A complaint from Thomas S. Ridgeway, of Shawneetown, against the Cairo & Vincennes Road, was considered, alleging overcharges in rates and weights. The complaint was taken under consideration, and the Company asked to explain.

CENTRAL BATE ASSOCIATION. The Executive Committee of the Central Railroad Rate Association held a meeting yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city. There were present James Smith, Chicago & Alton; H. Tucker, Illinois Central; H. C. Diehl, Indiana, Bloomington & Western; H. W. Hibbard, Vandalin; J. M. Osborn, Wabash; and C. V. Lewis, Secretary

of the Association.

The principal object of the meeting was to consider certain troubles about rates from points on the Alton and Illinois Central. It points on the Alton and Illinois Central. It has been claimed that these two roads had the advantage over the interior roads during the summer, owing to the lower rates by the lake routes. For instance, if the rate from Jacksonville to New York via Indianapolis or other points that have no lake connections is 52 cents, the rate from Jacksonville to Chicago should be made that much higher than the lake rate is lower than the all-rail rate. The Alton and Illinois Central, of course, object to submit to such an unjust demand, claiming they have to take rail rates into consideration and none others. The matter was discussed yesterday at some length, and it was finally agreed to leave the matter of rates via rail and lake routes to the roads interested in business from such junction.

PASSENGER AGENTS. The Chicago Railroad Association, com-posed of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents of the various roads centering in this city, held a meeting yesterday at its office in Ashland Block. It was resolved that all applications for reduced rates affecting Chicago for conventions, meetings, etc., shall be re-ferred to the Secretary of the Association,

for conventions, meetings, etc., shall be referred to the Secretary of the Association, and the majority of the lines in interest will decide. No action will be taken by any line until notified by the Secretary as to rate or reduction agreed upon.

It was also agreed that the roads shall carry dead bodies at the regular passenger rates. Bodies of children under 5 years of age will be carried free of charge. Heretofore the practice has prevailed to charge full rates for all bodies, whether of adults or children. It was claimed that this was not just, as the roads carry live children under 5 years of age free, and are responsible for damages, while there could no damages arise to the roads from the transportation of the dead bodies of children. No action was taken in regard to the disturbed condition in passenger rates, and the agreement passed at the last meeting was not referred to, because there was no prospect of its being ever carried out, owing to the opposition to it on the part of several of the managers.

The remainder of the session was taken up in revising and correcting the sheet rates.

ANOTHER COUP D'ETAT. Mention has heretofore been made of the fact that the Illinois Central, the Indiana, Mention has heretofore been made of the fact that the Illinois Central, the Indiana, Bloomington & Western, and the Wabash were having a tussle for the possession of the Champaign, Havana & Western Railroad. The fight has now been definitly decided in favor of the Wabash, which, it is stated, succeeded last week in securing control of the property, thus adding another feeder to its line. The deal has not been made by the Wabash Company direct, but by a committe who purchased a controlling interest in this road, and who will turn it over to the Wabash in due time. The Illinois Central was very anxious to secure this property as it would have enabled it to secure an outlet to Quincy and Keokuk. But the Wabash did not like to have another competitor for the business to and from those points, and, while the Illinois Central was trying to lease it and thought everything was all right, the Wabash stepped in and secured the prize by buying a majority of its bonds outright. The road runs from Champaign to Havana, Ill., a distance of 100 miles, with a 31-mile branch from White Heath to Decatur. It was the intention of the Illinois Central in case it had secured this road to

CHICAGO, PEKIN & SOUTHWESTERN
S. B. Reed, Receiver of the Chicago, Pekin
& Southwestern Railroad, filed his report
yesterday for December before Judge Blodgett, which is as follows:

rpress. lue Line, mileage.

SUSPENSION-BRIDGE TOLLS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Some months ago, as THE TRIBUNE reported at that time, the Canada Southern Railroad Company in-stituted a suit against the International Bridge Company, with a view to obtain an adjustment of differences as to tolls charged the plaintiffs alleging that toils were excessive, and that the defendant discriminated against the Canada Southern in the interest of against the Canada Southern in the interest of a rival road, the Grand Trunk. Action was brought in the United States District Court on the 29th of December last before Judge Wallace, at Syracuse, and an argu-Judge Wallace, at Syracuse, and an argument was made on the point raised by the defense that the act of Congress, which empowered the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York to the Northern District of New York powered the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York to prescribe terms and conditions upon which the bridge and its approaches should be used by any railway company destring to use the same, in case the Bridge Company and railway did not agree, was unconstitutional; that this act of Congress conferred upon that Court legislative powers, and therefore was unconstitutional. The decision of Judge Wallace has just been forwarded to the attorneys of the parties in controversy in this city. By his opinion it is held that it was competent for Congress to impose such conditions as in its discretion might seem proper concerning the use and control of the bridge, and that by the act in question ample jurisdiction was conferred upon the District Court to determine the present controversy. The preliminary question having been decided by Judge Wallace, the proofs and allegations of the parties are to be given before him for his decision. The amount involved represents almost \$2,000,000. The matter to be decided now by Judge Wallace is what the private tolls shall be.

MONROE & DUBUQUE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
GALENA, Ill., Jan. 20.—The engineers who are engaged in surveying the Monroe & Dubuque extension of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road arrived at Fairplay yesterday afternoon, and will reach East Dubuque, the southern ter-

minus of the extension, to-morrow. The Di-rectors of the Galena & Wisconsin Railroad have placed a large number of their bonds on the market and have received assurances that they all will be taken at par. The money derived from the sale of the bonds is to be used in extending the line to Highland, Wis.

INDIANA NARBOW-GAUGE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 20.—The recent Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 20.—The recent wash-out on the Bedford, Springville, Owensboro & Bloomfield Narrow-Gauge Road, owned by the Indianapolis Rolling-Mill Company, has entered to prevent a sale of the road for \$150,000. Since the damage the would-be purchasers refuse to go on and complete the sale. The sale will probably be consummated, as negotiations have been resumed.

ILLINOIS MIDLAND. DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 20.—The general offices have been removed from Paris to this city, together with the office of the General Super-intendent of the Road, Day K. Smith. Then shops and round-house will be permanently located here, and Decatur will hereafter be known as the headquarters of the Company, Grounds have been selected for the shops.

SIOUX CITY & DAKOTA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 20.—The Sioux City & Dakota Railroad struck a balance-sheet to day for the past year, as follows: Gross receipts, \$184,170.08; expenses, \$137,864.44; bal-ance, \$46,305.64. A joint local tariff has been issued by the Sloux City & Dakota Railroad and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rail-road to all points in Dakota and as far as Emmettsburg in Iowa.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Charles Harts-horn was to-day elected President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

IOWA RAILROAD MATTERS. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Jan. 19.—Several days ago it was announced that a survey was being made by an engineer corps of the Chicago & Northwestern of a route from State Centre, a few miles west of Marshalltown, on the main line of the Northwestern, to Des main line of the Northwestern, to Des Moines, which was by many supposed to be simply a "blind" to checkmate the proposed Milwaukee extension to this city from Marion. The two lines run nearly parallel. Another explanation is also given. Several months ago John B. Alley, of Boston, and John I. Blair purchased the Des Moines & Minneapolis parrow-gauge road. Mr. Alley Minneapolis narrow-gauge road, Mr. Alley taking the largest share. It was leased to

this is done in the interest of the new Lumber Transportation Company recently formed by several railroad companies, who are giving very low rates on Wisconsin lumber to Sloux City, thence to Atchison, St. Joe, Leavenworth, and Kansas City. It is not pinin how the Chicago & Rock Island and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy can acquiesce in this arrangement, which is largely in the interest of the Northwestern, for Davenport, Muscatine, and Burlington manufacture large quantities of lumber from logs floated down the Mississippi, for carrying which across the State they get local, non-competing rates. Yet it is well known the Chicago & Rock Island have no very warm attachment for Davenport, which has heretofore considered the road run for her special benefit, and only to be glucked as opportunity offered, until the Company concluded to operate the road for its own convenience. Accordingly the

to be plucked as opportunity offered, until the Company concluded to operate the road for its own convenience. Accordingly the eastern terminus of the Iowa Division, which was practically at Davenport, where changes of engines and cars were made, has been moved over to Rock Island, and trains for the Iowa Division start from there. And now the Burtis House, which has been the regular dining-hall for all trains since the road was opened, has been supplanted by the dining-car, and there will be no more stop for meals at Davenport. Practically, Davenport is only a way station on the road, like Des Moines and Stuart, and Davenport has only herself to censure for it.

ITEMS. Mr. Samuel Carpenter, General Eastern
Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is in the city to discuss several momentous transportation problems with Gen.
F. R. Myers, General Passenger and Ticket
Agent of the Fort Wayne Railroad.

Agent of the Fort wayne Railroad.

The Burlington & Quincy Railroad gives notice that, commencing Jan. 24, 1830, a theatrical train will be run from Chicago to Aurora on Saturday of each week, which will stop at all stations. The train leaves here at 11:30 p. m., and arrives at Aurora at 1a. m. The fare from Chicago to Aurora on this train will be 50 cents.

The Burlington & Quincy Railroad has just issued a circular appointing Mr. George Olds Western Freight Agent, with headquarters at St. Joseph, Mo. Mr. Olds was formerly General Freight Agent of the Kansas City, St Joe & Council Bluffs, and during the last few months has occupied the position of General Western Agent of the Burlington at St.

Joe.

The latest rumor is that Mr. B. M. Arms, General Western Passenger Agent of the Erie, is to be appointed General Passenger Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. The Lake Shore can hardly do better than appoint Mr. Arms, who is a passenger-man of great experience and ability, and in every respect qualified to perform the duties of this responsible position.

duties of this responsible position.

The Detroit Free Press says Col. J. M. Ashley has closed the purchase of the Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Raliroad, and will soon assume control of the property. It is understood that Col. Ashley has in contemplation the extension of the road to a direct Chicago connection. His plan is said to be to build from Bankers, the present terminus, to Walkerton, Ind., on the Baltimore & Ohio, a distance of ninety-five miles. The projected route is between the main line and the air-line of the Lake Shore. The distance from Detroit to Chicago by the line as projected would be 262 miles, or twenty-two miles shorter than by way of the Michigan Central.

Mr. H. E. Sargent, General Manager of the

miles shorter than by way of the Michigan Central.

Mr. H. E. Sargent, General Manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad, was in the city yesterday. He stated that the reports about the great suffering among the workingmen on the Little Missouri were untrue. Work at that point was progressing very favorably, and there was no suffering among the men, as the weather thus far had been unusually mild, and there have been no obstructions from snow or cold. The foundations for a new elevator of 1,000,000 bushels capacity, to be used by his road, had just been commenced to be put in at Dubuque. The contractors of this elevator were under contract to erect two others of the same size as soon as this one is completed.

The meeting of the Southwestern Railway

The meeting of the Southwestern Railway Association, which was to have taken place in this city to-day, has been postponed until to-morrow, in order to afford the Committee on Organization, who were appointed at the last meeting, an opportunity to meet to-day and consider the troubles regarding the St. last meeting, an opportunity to meet to-day and consider the troubles regarding the St. Joe & Denver and the Burlington & Missouri River-in-Nebraska business. As the Burlington adheres to its position that the Southwestern Association has no right to dictate what disposition it shall make of the business arising from the Burlington & Missouri, River in Nebraska, it is not likely that the Committee will be able to devise a plan for the settlement of this vexed question. The claim is now made on the part of the Iowa pool roads that this business should be included in their pool, but the Burlington is equally determined not to allow the Iowa pool to interfere with the business arising from the Burlington & Missouri River.

HYDROPHOBIA.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Horrfble Story of Suffering and Death—Last Hours of the Victim at Delaware City.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

Delaware City, Del., Jan. 17.—The administration of the Indian war-arrow poison to Alexander, the man who was bitten by the mad dog forty-five days ago, was the final and forlorn hope remedy. This poison is called the woorara. When it was produced at the bedside of the raving patient, Alexander was then recovering from the effects of chloroform. It was administered in hypodermic injections of one-third of a grain. The first injection produced muscular relaxation within ten minutes, and the best auguries were indulged in by the physicians. Its effect is to produce, through the agency of the blood, paralysis of the nerve centres, and as hydrophobic poisoning, as far as known, produces excitation of the nerve-centres, it has been regarded as a possible antidote. The first exhibition confirmed this belief. Chloroform was temporarily put aside. At the end of an hour, some symptoms of recurring spasms made another dose of the South American poison neces-Minneapolis narrow-gauge road, Mr. Alley of the Chicago Korthwestern. Mr. Blaif and the chicago Korthwestern. Mr. Blaif of the chicago Korthwestern. Mr. Blaif of the chicago Korthwestern on as equal to the Chicago Korthwestern on as equal to the Chicago Korthwestern on as equal to the complex of the compl

patient within eighteen and a half of chloroform.

At 10 o'clock it became evident that vitative was nearly exhausted, circulation became very slow in the extremities, and the death sweat gradually crept up to the knees at elbows, the pulse was barely perceptible, are the throbbing of the heart could hardly the throbbing of the heart could hardly

elbows, the pulse was barely perceptible, and the throbbing of the heart could hardly be detected.

At 11 o'clock last night, after all pulsation had been suspended for a minute or more, he breathed twice, and his tongue protruded; the eyes, which had been strained upward and backward until little more than the whites were visible, closed naturally; the face was still distorted as it had been, but life had ceased. It was a case of death from nervous exhaustion.

The physicians have found some things to confirm and some things to confirm and some things to confirm he confirm and some things to confirm and some things to confirm and some things to confirm of the books. One thing seems clear, namely, that an inoculated human being cannot germinate the poison within thirty days, which is the short limit laid down; in Alexander's case with the favoring condition of a place well supplied with blood, it required forty-two days. All the physicians agree that this could not possibly have been one of the cases of hysteria and subsequent nervous collapse because of the dread of inoculation. It was genuine hydrophobia, if there ever was a case.

there ever was a case. SPORTING.

DELEGATE TO THE CONGRESS The Executive Committee of the Jockey and Trotting Club met yesterday afternoon, but transacted no business in which the public is interested. A meeting of the Board of Directors is called for Tuesday afternoon, at which time a delegate to the Turf Congress, to be held next month in New York, will be chosen. It is understood that a certain mem-ber of the Board is making an active personal ber of the Board is making an active personal canvass for the position,—a proceeding which will doubtless result in his defeat. Thus far the sentiment of all who have a voice in the matter seems to be in favor of electing as delegate Mr. H. V. Bemis, a gentleman who is not only interested in the management of the Jockey Club, but who is also an owner of trotting horses, and in that way represents an interest that has heretofore been fanored in the selection of delegates to the Turf Congress. No matter who may be chosen, it is certain that Chicago does not wish to be represented by the editor of any publication which treats of turf matters, or by the compiler of a stud book. The delegate from this city should not be hampered by personal interests.

THE SAVANNAH RACES. SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 20.—In the races to-day the Bonaventure Stakes, mile heats, for 2-year-olds, was won by Wande Emily F. second, Playeeroid (colt) distanced. Time, 1:44, 1:45%.

The Savannab Cup, two-mile dash, was won by Round Dance, Vagrant second, Oh My distanced. Time, 3:39%.

The hurdle race, mile heats, over four hurdles, was won by Dalgasian in the first heat,—Jim Foy bolting, and refusing to jump. Time, 2:19.

PEDESTRIANISM. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—Daniel O'Leary has engaged Exposition Hall for a sixty-hours go-as-you-please contest, commencing Feb. 1, twelve hours a day for five days. The prizes consist of \$750, to be distributed as follows: \$300, \$200, \$100, \$75, and \$50, One day's receipts go to the Parneil cause.

CENTRAL PACIFIC.

A Syndicate Takes Its Stock in Charge with a View to Starting a Boom.

New York, Jan. 20.—The Tribune this morning publishes the following: A syndicate of prominent bankers, which also includes persons largely interested in the Wabash and Union Pacific Railroad systems, has been formed for the purpose of buying large blocks of Central Pacific stock. Negotiations for the purphase of the large blocks of Central Pacific stock. Negotiations for the purchase of the stock have been in progress the last two weeks, but the contract was not completed until yesterday. C. P. Huntington, Vice-President of the Central Pacific Company, in behalf of himself and other owners of the road, has sold to the syndicate 50,000 shares of stock, and has given an option on 50,000 of stock, and has given an option on 50,000 more. The price paid for the stock is understood to be 75, but a higher price understood to be 80, will be paid for the second lot in case the syndicate shall take the op-tion. This privilege extends over six months, but it is believed by prominent members of the syndicate that it will be taken long before the time expires. Payment for the expires. Payment for the stock is to be made in cash, and no change will be made at present in the management of the

to be made in cash, and no change will be made at present in the management of the road.

It is understood, however, to be probable that, in case of the successful marketing of the stock, the present transaction will be followed by others.

No conditions in regard to the future purchases of stock or management of the road have been included in the contract. It is purely a cash transaction. The owners of the road have been induced to part with the stock in order to share with others the control of the Company, believing that this divided control will add to the value of the property. Almost the entire stock of the company has been held by the original builders, Leland Stanford, C. F. Huntington, Charles Crocker, and C. F. Crocker. It is said that they consented to the sale of part of their stock in the belief that public attention would be attracted by this means to the value of the property.

The members of the syndicate which has secured an interest in the Central Pacific Road are R. P. Flower & Co., Prince & Whitely, Hatch & Foote, Ruhn, Loeb & Co., Hallgarten & Co., May & King, Marx & Co., I. & S. Wormser, Phillip Speyer & Co., Fisk & Hatch, Brewster, Sweet & Co., of Boston; William H. Travers, August Rutten, Morton, Bliss & Co., Speyer Bros, & Co., of Holland; Russell Sage, and Jay Gould.

An Executive Committee, consisting of R. P. Flower, J. D. Prince, and J. D. B. Probst, was chosen to conduct the affairs of the syndicate. The stock will not be sold by subscription, but a portion of it will be offered early next week on the list of the Exchange for many years, but dealings in it have been almost nothing for the reason that the stock was held in a few hands. It is the purpose of the Committee to make the stock one of the active stocks on the Exchange, and to this end a small amount will be offered probably on Monday. One person who had been admitted to the syndicate yesterday sold his privilege at a very large advance. It was stated by a prominent member of the stock had been made at a price far above tha

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—A Portland dispatch says a Chinaman named Wong Fook, who was to have been hanged to-day for the murder of one of his countrymen, suicided in his cell last night by strangulation.

Relief and safety will be absolutely sure to fol-low the use of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. 25 cents. Avoid imitations.

AMUSEMENTS. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF THE OPERA.

THIS, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, Verdrs chef d'ann hademes, Signor Campanini; Amonas assi; Ramis, Herr Behrens; Il Re, Signeris, Mile. A. L. Cary; and Aida, M tor of the Music and Conductor, Sig. & THURSDAY, Jan. 22, Meyerbee's Opera.
RAM. Hoel, Signor Galassi; Corentino,
Runcio; Caprajo, Mile. A. L. Cary; Un Cad
Herr Behrens; and Dinorah, Mile. Marie Mar
FRIDAY, Jan. 23, Ambroise Thomas Opera.
NON. Guglishno, Signor Campanini; Lotario
Del Puente; Federico, Mile. A. L. Cary; Giar
por Monti; Filina, Mile. Alwina Valleria; and

Saturday Night, Jan. 3-LAST NIGHT OF THE OPERA-AIDA. HERSHEY MUSIC-HALL. PROF. RICHARD A.

The distinguished English Astronomer, will give four new lectures at 8 p. m., as follows:

Jan. 26—The Poetry of Astronomy; or, The Beauty and Glory of the Heavens.

Jan. 27—The Isamenatity of Space, as Revealed by Astronomy.

Jan. 28—The Vastness of Time, as Revealed by Jan. 28—Other Wards and Other Suns.

All these lectures will be brilliantly illustrated by the Oxyhydrogon, Lantern. Course tickets, with reserved seats, it imple reserved seat ticket, Re; sammalision, So. For mis Tuesday morning at Root & Sons', 156 State-st.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. Every Evening during this week, and on th

Tompkins & Hills' Boston Theatre Compan In Charles Reade's Great Drama, DRINK.

An Adaptation of Emile Zola's world-famous Novel. INTRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC LIGHT!
Entire New Scenery and Appointments.
SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. MISS ADELE BELCARDE Under the management of H. J. SARGE:
FARTHENIA is INCOMAL.
With Full Dramatic Company.
This Evening—TWELFTH NIGHT.
Thursday—HAMLET, in Hamlet,
Friday—MEASURE FOR MEASURE,
Saturday Matinee—AS YOU LIKE IT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Clark-et, opposite Sherman House.

Z. W. SPRAGUE. Proprietor and Manager Monday, Jan. 19, and Every Night during the week, Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, Endre Change of Bill and Unequaled Variety Programms.

Admission every evening and Sunday Matines, 10, 35, and 25 cts. Boys under 17 years, 15 cts.

Remember, the admission to Wednesday and Saturday Matinees is only 50 and 25. Children under 12 years, 15c. CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL

LARGEST ADVANCE SALE OF SEATS EVER KNOWN, Friday and Saturday Evenings, Salurday Matinee, Mrs. SCOTT SIDDONS.

Prices 35, 50, 75c, and \$1.00. W. L. ALLEN, Man

This and every evening until Saturday, and as the Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, UNDER THE ARCH. Saturday Evening, Sunday Afternoon and Eveni by request, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Emerson's Anthem Book. By L. O. Emerson. Price, \$1.35, or \$12.00 der doz. By I. O. Emerson. Price, sill, or state decided in the process of the control of

The Sleeping Queen. (Sleta.) Fine Ope

HAVE YOU SEEN "WHITE ROBES," The new Sabbath School Book? It is a grand good Book and is meeting with unexampled success. Only published two months ago, it "takes" so well that the publishers are forced to issue edition after edition to keep pace with the demand. To stoke it terrelly. WHITE ROBES

Has gone straight into the hearts of all lovers of Sab-bath School Music, and the fact is due to its parts, freshness and originality; Bend 30 cts. in stamps for a sample copy. E per doc. Temperance Jewels (S cts.), by J. R. Tenney, should be used by all Temperance and Reform Chall. Any book mailed, post free, for the retail price.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago, III. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Purnishing Iron Bolts, Spikes and Flates.

UNITED STATES HOSINER, OFFICE,

E. WASHINGTON-A'.

DITHOIT, Mich., Jan. Is, ISS.,

Sealed proposals in duplicate, with he received a this office, until B o'clock, noon, on Peb. 2, 180. a which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing about eighty-wise loof Iron Bolts, Plates, and Spikes for Crib work at 18 Harbor of Refune, at Sand Beach, Michigan.

The Government reserves the right to reject any old proposals.

Blank proposals and full information as tells man ner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidder and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application at this office.

Envelopes containing proposals, should be marked "Proposals for Iron Bolts, &c., for Harbor of Refune. and addressed to the undersigned.

G. WEITZELL, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

G. WEITZEL. Major of Engineers. U. S. A.

Proposals for Furnishing Dredge, Tag.

Dump Seaws.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE.

Z. WASHINGTON A. T.

DETHOIT. Mich. Jss. B. 168

Sealed proposals, in daplicate will be received at this office, until H o'clock, noon, on Feb. 1 150, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing one Dredge. One Tag. and two Dump Scows, for removing Shoals in and around the Harbor of Refuge, at Saud Heach, Mich.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank proposals and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be larnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked:

Proposals for furnishing Dredge, &c., at Harbor of Refuge, and addressed to the undersigned.

If WEITZEL, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Pottinger & Landell has this day be dissolved by mutual consent. John E. Landell a continue the business, collecting and paying all be of the late firm.

JOHN W. POTTINGER JOHN W. JOHN E. LANDELL.

ce order, or in registered issuer, at our risk.
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CASO TRIBUNE has established branch he receipt of subscriptions and advertise ARIS, France.—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-B LAHLER, Agent.

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RY F. Gillig, Agent.

ASHINGTON, D. C.—1359 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
h street, between Clark and La Balle.
of Miss Adele Belgarde. Afternoon,
Brening, "Twelfth Night."

Olympic Theatre. et, between Randolph and Lake. ens. Afternoon and evening.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1880.

THE West Virginia delegates to the Chirman, Blaine, and Washburne. THE Maryland Legislature yesterday elect-d Arthur Gorman to the United States Sen-

ate for the term of six years following March

Favre, the eminent French statesman, law-yer, and Academician, aged 71 years; and of the sister of the Hon. William E. Gladstone.

Ir will be about \$60,000 in Fitz John Porter's pocket if the bill passes Congress giving him the rank and pay of Major-General from Jan. 28, 1863, to Sept. 1, 1866, and the rank and pay of Colonel from the latter date up to the present time. THE report that the Pope had cabled his

displeasure at the warmth with which Par-nell was received in New York by Cardinal McCloskey proves to be unfounded. Cardinai McCloskey denies having received such a message, and knows of no leason why he should receive it.

THE murder of Jacob Muller at his doorway on Archer avenue last Friday morning a little before daylight bids fair to remain a permanent addition to the already long list of tragic mysteries occurring in Chicago. The Coroner's inquest yesterday resulted in a verdict to the effect that the murderer is

INDIANA Republicans are very much en-raged at the appointment of Frank C. John-son as Census Supervisor in the Second Dis-trict of that State. Johnson is denounced as a Democrat of the most contemptible parti-san stripe, and his selection by President Hayes is resented as a direct affront to the Republicans of the State.

ten an elaborate essay for the North Ameri-can Review in behalf of a third term for Gen, Grant, which appears in the February issue. We reproduce the same in order that our readers may see what can be said in actual son of the objections to a third term. The third-termers consider the paper a strong

The first annual meeting of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association of the United States was held in Chicago yester-day, and was attended by a large number of ers from all parts of the country. Mr. Charles C. Hilton, of the Sherman House, Chicago, was redlected President of the Association, and New York was fixed upon as the next place of meeting.

The female-suffragists have once more succeeded in bringing themselves into notice, this time through a proposed amendment to the Constitution, offered yesterday by Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts, providing that the right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex, or for any reason not equally applicable to all citizens of the United States.

of the United States.

THE Bayard resolution for the withdrawal of the legal-tender quality of the greenback is to be called up in the Senate to-day. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, a Democratic member of the Senate Finance Committee, has announced his intention to speak against the resolution, and it is understood that a number of Democratic Senators have prepared speeches for and against the measure. Its defeat, however, is a foregonic conclusion.

Ax interesting reminiscence of the early days of Republicanism in Illinois is given in the form of a letter by Judge Edwin S. Lethe form of a letter by Judge Edwin S. Le-land to the Young Men's Republican Club of Ottawa, Ili. It was in that village that the grand party of freedom had its first organ-ization in Illinois, and, in view of the fact that at that time, June 24, 1854, no similar organi-zation existed elsewhere, it is perhaps not too much to say that the Republican party, under that mame, had its origin in La Salle County.

THE action of the so-called High-Joint Committee of Eastern railroad magnates in refusing to allow of any reduction in grain rates from Chicago to the East shuts off all prospect of relief from that direction of the grain blockade in this city, and gives congrain blockade in this city, and gives consistency to the supposition that the speculators who hold the grain trade of Chicago by the throat and the syndicate of railroad monopolists are pooling their issues and working together. In view of the existing situation in this city the discussion yesterday before the House Committee on Commerce relative to the Reagan bill for

the regulation of inter-State railroad traffic will excite surprise—particularly that portion wherein Representative Washburn, of Minnesota, stated that from personal knowledge he was prepared to say that rates on Western roads are now lower than they were a year ago! Mr. Washburn's means of information must be of a very peculiar character, as the impression very generally prevails hereabouts that the cost of transporting a bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York by rail is at present nearly double what it was a year ago.

THE Fusion cause in Maine is getting colder and colder, and losing the confidence of the people more and more every hour. The body itself has lost its clan, or, in the language of the Down-Easter, the "git-up-and-git" which it evinced when the doors of the Capitol were open to it. At its session yesterday several speeches were made which had about as little of confidence in them as could well be tle of confidence in them as could well be shown. They evidently are at a loss which way to turn, for in every direction they are met by the most dismal discouragement. The Republican body is moving in the even tenor of its way, and is now in good trim for the legitimate work before it. It will probably hereafter take no further noties of Lamson and his mob, except in the way of considering applications from legally-elected members for permission to return to the rightful fold.

THE DUTY ON STEEL RAILS. Mr. O. W. Potter, President of the North Chicago Rolling-Mills, gave in yesterday's Tribune considerable information having a direct bearing on the question of the enor-mous price of steel rails. He states that a year ago, and down to the time of the sud-den rise in the prices of iron. his company was selling steel rails at \$40 per ton, which price, he says, was about the lowest rate at which they could be sold at a profit, and that at the same time English steel rails were selling in England, in some cases, as low as \$23 per ton, subject to an American duty of \$38 per ton, and a charge for freight and handling to the point of competition of not less than \$5 per ton, making the total lowest possible cost of English steel rails in this country \$55 per ton. Mr. Potter will remember, however, his own eloquent denunciation last spring, at Pittsburg, of the dishonest practices of Eastern iron manufacturers, who were underselling, or cutting prices, so that they could deliver steel rails in the West

cheaper than they could be made in the West; and the public will also remember that he warned these men at the East that in thus underselling steel rails for Western that the so-called protective duty of \$28 per ton was a fraud and an imposition, under which the country was plundered for the benefit of a few manufacturers in Pennsyl-vania and Eastern Ohio. It will also be remembered that the Bessemer-steel manu-facturers, in order to make steel rails dearer by reducing the production, induced the ex-tensive Vulcan Works at St. Louis (and we think two establishments in the East) to close their mills, they being paid a royalty or percentage on all the steel rails produced and sold by the remaining nine or ten steel mills. Though Mr. Potter probably did not sell any steel rails for less than \$40 per ton, it is notorious that those engaged in the manufacture did induce other mills to close, and did sell steel rails for considerably less than \$40 per ton, and out of the profits they paid to the closed mills a sufficient boun-ty to justify the latter in not working and

The cost of producing steel rails in this country was such that it admitted of their profitable sale for less than \$40 per ton, sold here at less than \$53 to \$55 per ton. The steel-rail manufacturers therefore enjoyed this monopoly protection of 120 per cent dur-

ing several years. ing several years.

The manufacture of Bessemer steel rails in this country, as elsewhere, is comparatively recent. The low cost at which they can be produced direct from the pig, and the enormous duty, has excluded the importation of oreign steel rails for several years. The folowing table gives the result. The first rails classed as steel rails were imported into this country in 1871. The first were produced in this country in 1867. From 1867 to 1870, both nclusive, the whole American production was 58,375 tons. After that date the production and the imports of foreign steel rails were as follows

It will be seen that from July 1, 1874, to July 1, 1878, there had only been 16,316 tons of foreign steel rails imported into the United States, the domestic manufacturers having an exclusive monopoly under the protection of 100 to 125 per cent. In the early part of 1879 foreign steel rails

were purchased in England at \$22 to \$23 per ton. The iron and steel business was prostrated in that country. More than half the furnaces and mills were closed. Everything was at the starvation point, and this price of \$22 per ton showed the lowest possible rate at which the rails could be produced there without any profit to the manufacturer, being bare cost. Even at Mr. Potter's own figures, that he could not sell steel rails at less than \$40 per ton, the starvation cost at which foreign steel rails could be put down in this country was never less than \$55 per ton.

The price of pig iron in this country has advanced from \$18 per ton in May, 1878, to

\$40 at the present time. Pig iron is pro-tected by a duty of \$7 per ton. The cost of making steel from pig iron would be more than protected by a duty on steel twice the ant of that on pig iron. A duty of \$14 per ton on steel rails would be more pro-tective than the duty of \$7 per ton is on pig iron. Mr. Potter states that the production of steel rails in the United States during 1879 was probably not less than 800,000 tons. With the extensive St. Louis Vulcan Works idle and subsisting on a subsidy paid by the confederated "pool" to prevent its competition,—its capacity being about 100,000 tons of steel a year,—th duty of \$28 per ton was a tax of \$19,200,000 collected from consumers on this domestic production, not to say anything of the tax on production, not to say anything of the tax on the imported steel ralls. Mr. Potter and his associate manufacturers have had a magnifi-cent harvest provided them by the tariff, at the expense of the people, and it is not likely they have falled to gather it. In the mean-time they have not permitted the Vulcan Works at St. Louis to resume, finding it more profitable to divide the profits on the great boom than to have the annual production increased.

A duty of \$14 per ton would be a mor liberal protection to the dozen concerns which are making steel rails in this country. The wild and extravagant price to which iron and steel have been advanced by the "pool" has had the effect of reviving the iron and steel production in England, and placing it beyond all precedent. The English establishments, which in April sold steel rails at \$22 per ton and manufactured. rails at \$23 per ton, and were in-tensely gratified at sales in May at \$34 per ton in Liverpool, are now reaping a golden harvest planted for

them by the excessive prices charged con-sumers by the American steel-mill combina-tion. How long this common plunder of the American people will last remains to be seen. The English are now ruling the steel. seen. The English are now ruling the steel market by the prices in America. They ask the same price per ton as is asked in the United States, less \$28 per ton for duty and the cost of freight. The American mills claim to have all the orders they can fill up to July next and keep the Vulcan subsidized and idle. The nominal price is \$80 per ton, though none can be purchased at that figure. It will, perhaps, cost at this time \$90 to \$100 per ton to obtain steel rails delivered at the place where they are to be laid. Deducting \$28 per ton duty, and the price of English steel per ton duty, and the price of English steel rails will be the difference between that figure and the ruling price in this country. To the

English producers these prices afford a profit that is regarded by them as enormous. The immense supply now coming and to come from England does not seem to interfere with prices in this country; the protective tariff does not protect; it only serves to increase the cost of steel rails to all consumers. A reduction of the duty on steel rails to \$14 per ton—twice the rate of duty on pig iron—would very soon have the effect of rerails in that sum. With the fall in the price of domestic steel, the prices of foreign steel would also decline, and there would be a recovery from the present unnatural prices, which Mr. Potter candidty admits to be unwise, un-just, and unhealthful, and which cannot be maintained. There is a limit to the prices at which steel and iron can be used profita-bly, and when prices reach that point that men will find it more profitable to wait than to buy, then reduced consumption will force a reduction in prices, which will be attended with all the cost and trouble incident to mak-ing for and selling in a falling market. The steel-makers may find it to their own interest to concede this reduction of duty, and thus, perhaps, escape a general demand for the ad mission of steel rails free of all duty.

EQUALIZING THE PAY OF SOLDIERS. Senator Logan is entitled to commendation for his vigorous denunciation of Congress man Weaver's scheme for the issue of \$500,-000,000 of new greenbacks under the pretense of making good to the soldiers the difference between the value of the currency in which they were paid and the gold value thereof at the time. Gen. Logan has very properly characterized this bill as "one of the greatest pieces of demagogism ever invented in Congress," and he certainly will not be suspected of any lack of sympathy with the soldiers. The demagogism of the Weaver flat proposition is best illustrated by the fact that any equitable scheme for "evening" the pay of the soldiers on the basis of gold values would require so small an issue of green-backs as would not warrant the effort. When the War first broke out, the pay of the soldiers, on a gold basis, was \$11 a month, in addition to their bounties, their rations, their supplies, and their prospect of pension, which has been realized beyond their expectation at the time. This pay was all that the soldier were ever led to expect, and all that the Gov-ernment ever offered or agreed to give. When, after a year or more, the Government paper currency began to depreciate, the pay universally understood and known that the soldiers would be paid in greenbacks, and that the increase of pay was voted by Con-gress to cover the depreciation in the green-backs. Later on, and for the purpose of equalizing the pay of soldiers to meet further depreciation of greenbacks, the pay was increased to \$16 a month. Any equitable scheme for adjusting the pay of the soldiers upon a gold basis would, therefore, necessarily require an equalization of their allowance at original rate of \$11 a month in Figures which have already been given in detail by THE TRIBUNE prove that the actual payment of \$13 in greenbacks for a time, and subsequently of \$16 in greenbacks, was nearly equivalent, on a general average, to \$11 a month in gold. If an equation were to be made quarterly from May, 1861, to August, 1865, between the actual pay in greenbacks at the rates of \$13 and \$16 a month, and the implied agreement to pay \$11 a month in gold value, the general result would show that the soldiers in mass were paid very nearly as much as the Government, under the strictest construction, ever agreed to pay them. According to the term of service, it would be found that some soldiers had not been paid as much as \$11 a month in gold would have yielded them; while others had been paid at a higher rate; but, taking the average of service throughout the War, it would appear that the rate of \$11 gold a month had been pretty equitably maintained. If it were merely the purpose of Weaver's bill to equalize the pay of soldiers on a gold basis it would be abandoned immediately by that reckless flat demagog upon investigation as unnecessary and impracticable. As a matter of fact, this consideration cuts no figure in the case. The object of Weaver's bill is simply to provide an issue of debased, irredeemable flat shinplasters, and the volunteer soldiers of the United States ought not to consent to be used for so unworthy and in-

jurious a scheme.

A Bloomington correspondent of THE TRIBUNE a few days ago wrote of the condi-TRIBUNE a few days ago wrote of the condition of that part of the country as follows:

"Never in the history of McLean County has the mud been more destructive of trade and enterprise than just now, and the whole of Central Illinois is similarly afflicted. General stagnation and paralysis have ensued. A complete and effectual embargo has been placed on all traffic between city and farm. Not a pound of grain is coming, not a hoof nor a horn. The supply of produce is brought in entirely by rail. Coal can scarcely be delivered in the city. The day of hand-carts is near at hand, for delivery-wagons must give up the streets."

What was true of McLean was equally true of all the other counties in the State.

true of all the other counties in the State. Every open winter causes a similar mud em-bargo on business and transportation. What is the remedy for this state of things? Two years ago the State of Illinois was a sea of mud for three months. At that time all sorts of suggestions were offered. Brook gravel and macadam had many advocates; turnpiking was held up as the remedy by some others proposed broad tires for wagonswhich was a good suggestion for merely softish or muddy roads, but not for bottomless pits and horrible mire. One correspondent tim-idly proposed a tile drain laid longitudinally along the middle of the highway with suitable outlets, and at the depth of thirty to thirty-six inches, according to the nature of the soil. He suggested side ditches of the ordinary kind, but did not seem to care much whether the surface of the road was flat or turnpiked—did not think it made much difference. His idea was, that the tile drain (say a six-inch pipe) would draw off the water and render the surface of the road dry and firm comparatively at all seasons of the year. He cited the case of an almost impassable farm lane of his leading from the main road some forty rods to his farm buildings, that had been converted into a fine dry winter road by the simple process of running under it a six-inch tile pipe, which absorbed the surface water and discharged it into a ditch outlet of the country much difference. His idea was, that the road. The writer gave it as his opinion that what cured his deep mud lane would also cure any "bottomless" highway.

And now comes Mr. Prime, an intelligent

and observing farmer of Dwight, who pretty strongly corroborates the tiling theory as a remedy for the existing condition of Illinois roads. In his letter to THE TRIBUNE yesterday he says:

day he says:

"I do not know of a greater source of pleasure in an open winter like the present, if you own a farm, than to see the water discharge from your tiles. I make it a practice every day to go our and note the different changes and condition of the soil, and observe the length of time that it takes to dry up a low place of flat land. I believe that there are very few farmers who have their land tiled who know how much water s six-inch tile, with a good fall, will discharge in twenty-four hours. Reliable tables which I have before me put it down, as follows; With a fall of two inches in every 100 feet a six-inch tile will discharge 49.291 gallons every twenty-four hours. My tile have been running now full for ten days, and, according to this table, would have discharged 4,391,391 gallons of water. Had it not been for the tile the greater portion of this water would have remained upon the land for an indefinit period.

"The next point upon which I wished to obtain some knowledge was the condition of the ground when the tile were laid. I walked over an entire string eighty rods long through my corn-field. I did not sink into the ground an inch. I was also able to walk in the same manner each side of the tile a distance of nearly two rods. As soon as I was beyond the point from which the tile were working and drawing the water to wark at all, owing to the terrible condition of the portion of the field which had not been tiled. I make the assertion that the facts as I found them in this com-field upon the 18th of January, 1800, solve the whole question of country roads. Here is a corn-field. A tile dries it for the width of nearly starty feet,—so dry that you may walk or haul a load upon it with ease. Ordinary roads are about forty feet wide,—just twice as wide as are necessary. Put a tile down in the centre of the road, and I am satisfied that the days of 'mud blockades' will be only a recollection of the past."

ADULTERATED COTTONS. The Pall Mall Gazette reports and com-ments upon a recent case in Manchester where a cotton-sizing firm of that city was sued for damages for selling gray shirtings to another house destined for China so sized as to become discolored and mildewed, and consequently unmarketable. The develop-ments made by the testimony show that systematic adulteration is practiced in all cotton though the price and demand for them have been decreasing for several years, and American goods, which are honestly made, are rapidly taking their places. The manufacturers offered as their principal plea in defense that the Chinese preferred the adulterated goods, but the testimony of the plaint-iffs showed the exact contrary, and that the bulk of the trade was being transferred to the United States owing to this very adulteration process. It was shown that the consignment of shirtings made by the Manchester house, amounting to 27,000 pieces, contained a large admixture of foreign substances,—starchy matters, 18 per cent; mineral matters composed of chloride of magnesium, chloride of zinc, and chinaper cent; a total of 44 per cent, in goods which are sold by weight, or nearly one-half adul-

Commenting upon the case the Gazette con-tends that these heavily-sized goods are not preferred in the Chinese market, and that this is proved by the rapid transferrence of Chinese custom to American competitors, "who have discovered that it pays better to send honest cotton fabrics made of cotton fibre and not with 40 per cent of china-clay and other cheap ingredients." In this con-nection the Gazette says:

nection the Gazette says:

"The real question for us all is, Which kind of trading succeeds best? The Lord Chief Baron, in his summing up at the previous trial, might well say that this was a case. 'involving considerations bearing on and affecting the national character and commercial reputation of the manufacturers of this great commercial country.' But the only question at Manchester is, Does it pay? And this is the answer we get from our Consular trade returns. During the last four years ending 1877 our imports into China of manufactured cotton and wool have been nearly stationary, after falling in 1878 from £6,634,511 to £4,511,180. The decrease has not, indeed, been 24,511,180. The decrease has not, indeed, been in quantity but in value, which has fallen with the quality. In these four years there was a no less steady and significant increase in the imports of American goods. At Shanghai the fol-

IMPORT OF AMERICAN GOODS. 1874. | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales
 Drills
 2,690
 6,801
 9,962
 19,612

 Sheetings
 1,135
 2,900
 4,265
 14,461

 Jeans
 nil
 nil
 360
 2,697

That it does not pay is also shown by the testimony of the English Consul at Chefoo, the Capital of a Province containing 80,000, 000 inhabitants, whose report in the Blue

Book says: Book says:

"There is a Chinese proverb that 'The conjuror does not deceive the man who beats the gong for him'; and the attempt to sell glue as cloth to a people as skilled as the Chinese are in putting iron-filings and cactus-leaves into tea and water in allk was certainly injudicious. The consequence is, our textiles have got a bad name in the country. The demand for them is yearly decreasing, and their place is being supplied by American manufactures. Gray shirtings have been imported into Chefoo during the last five years in the following quantities: 1874, 488,309 pieces: 1875, 527,463 pieces; 1876, 299,142 pieces; 1877, 222,003 pieces; 1878, 229,463 pieces. American drills, though 40 per cent dearer, are driving English drills out of the market. Last year the imports to this port were respectively: English drills, 14,673 pieces; American, 68,108 pieces; English sheetings, 871 pieces; American, 58,943 pieces."

Such statistics as these tell their own story,

Such statistics as these tell their ownstory, and hardly need comment. It adds to their pertinence that the Chinese are immense nsumers of cotton goods. In the Province of Chefoo, for instance, the Consul writes that the people are entirely clothed in cotton fabrics; that cotton coverlets take the place of blankets and mattresses; that their socks, caps, shoes, and boots are made from it; that their sedan-chairs are covered with it; that wadded cottons supply the place of doors in houses; and that they use it in umbrellas,

awnings, towels, etc.
Chinese craft, however, is superior to E glish dishonesty. Even if he were compelled to take the adulterated Manchester cottons, the Chinaman would more than offset this with his teas and his silks. He can put ironfilings, cactus-leaves, and chemicals into teas and water into silks as fast as the English manufacturer can put china-clay into the ottons; and he has this advantage over the latter: that, while the English must take his teas and silks or go without, he is not neces sitated to take English cotton, but can turn to America and get honest cotton for the same prices he has been paying for adulter-ated stuff from Manchester. Not a pound of dishonest cotton has been shipped to him from America, and he is rapidly taking away his traffe from Manchester and going where he can get honest goods. Meanwhile he is not restricted in his tampering with teas, for the English must have them, and, remember-ing how he has been defrauded by them, it ing how he has been defrauded by them, it would be remarkable if he did not doubly dose them, and plead in extenuation that, after clothing him with an equal mixture of dirt and cotton, they are destroying him body and soul with opium. When Dickens drew the character of Pecksniff he did not fall far short of picturing the cotton stream of Warnehester, but why ing the cotton-sizers of Manchester, but why even a cotton-sizer should wish to continue his hypocrisy and dishonesty at a loss to himself, and see his trade transferred to honest manufacturers, it is difficult to con-

Ar the last session of Congress a bill was introduced providing for authorizing the President to appoint Commissioners to meet a like body on the part of the Canadian Dominion, to take the whole subject of reci-

reeing to the drafting of such an arrange ent as, in a spirit of mutual concession ment as, in a spirit of mutual concession, will be acceptable to the people of both countries. The bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce, of which S. S. Cox, of New York, is Chairman. It does not appear that he has done anything to promote its passage, but lets it sleep in a pigeon-hole of his deak. The bill, if passed, amounts simply to an agreement to refer the subject, as it were, to a joint committee of the two countries, in the expectation that they will be able to mature a treaty upon a liberal and comprehensive basis, conservative of the interests of both, which Congress will be willing to ratify. The President is known to be in favor of it, and his signature, therefore, is favor of ft, and his signature, therefore, is certain. There can be no question that the Dominion Government are prepared to meet us in a corresponding spirit. If there are any selfish interests standing in the way, they are entitled to no weight in the face of

the preponderance of public sentiment in favor at least of trying the experiment. The New York Bulletin says of the matter: The New York Bulletin says of the matter:

"Strong as the feeling is in New York in favor of it, we may add it is even more pronounced in other parts of the country. New England is manifesting a lively interest in the matter, and the commercial and manufacturing classes of Boston, we have good reason to believe, are singularly unanimous in urging it forward. What is not less noteworthy is the fact that the opposition which formerly came from certain interests in that section and at the West appear to have withdrawn their forces. At all events, we detect no evidences on their part of opposition to the proposed Commission. Agreement as to the desirability of appointing it being thus universal, as it were, Congress has no excuse for further delay."

SENATOR BECK, of Kentucky, proposes to "yank" John Sherman a little for exhibiting so much favoritism to his pet bank, the First National of New York, in the refunding business, as to enable it with only half a militon capital to declare two million of dividends on the recent 4 per cent refunding transactions. The St. Louis Globe thinks that Beck will not make much out of his intended investigation, and gives this as its reason for so believing:

much out of his intended investigation, and gives this as its reason for so believing:

"Mr. Sherman has already offered a partial explanation of the causes which enabled the First National Bank of New York to subscribe for more than one-half of all the 4 per cents issued for the refunding of the 5-30s and 10-40s that became redeemable hast year. He claims that this bank, simply acted as the agent of a great number of country banks, and the presumption is that the vast aggregate commissions collected from the Treasury were divided between the agent and its principals. But Mr. Sherman has not as yet vouchsafed any satisfactory explanation of the motives which prompted him to allow the First National Bank to keep between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 of the public funds for a couple of months after the date when, under its contract with the Government, it should have made a full settlement of its refunding account. Of course, it does not follow because he has said nothing about this in his annual report that he was guilty of any oversight or neglect of duty, but his allence is some excuse for the presumption that he stretched, if he did not exceed, the limit of his authority in favoring this particular bank, and may afford Mr. Beck a coigne of vantage in his forthcoming distribe. We have, however, the utmost confidence in Mr. Sherman's ability to wriggle out of a tight place, and we shall await with attention his reply to Mr. Beck, who is the chief financier of the Demogracy in Congress."

GEN. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, who has just been nominated by President Hayes as Minister to Madrid, is one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of Wisconsin. He entered the service as a private at the breaking out of the War, and was rapidly promoted until he commanded the famous "Iron Brigade," at the battle of Gettysburg, where he lost his left arm. He was nominated and elected Secretary of State, and, after serving one term, was nominated for Governor, which office he filled for three successive terms,—a distinction never before conferred upon a citizen of Wisconsin. His administrations were characterized by pru-GEN. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, who has just been fore conferred upon a citizen of Wisconsin. His administrations were characterized by prudence and economy in all departments. In 1872 he was appointed Consul at Liverpool, but soon sent to Paris as Consul-General, where he is at present. His promotion as Minister to Spain will give great satisfaction to the people of all parties in Wisconsin, and especially to the ex-soldier element, with whom Gen. Fairchild was always a deservedly great favorit.

SATS the St. Louis Globe: "We need a SAYS the St. Louis Globe: "We need a Land League in Missouri more than they need it in Ireland,—not to steal the land from its owners, as is [not] proposed in Ireland, but to buy it [as is proposed by the Parnell plan for Ireland] out of the hands of the Bourbon Democrats who now own it, and sell it to thrifty New England immigrants who will build more school-houses and fewer saloons. A good effort in this direction would enhance the taxable value of property in this State 100 per cent in three years. Democrats are worse than grassthree years. Democrats are worse than hoppers to a State like Missouri. Kansas ered from her grasshopper plague in a single season. Missouri has been trying for nearly twenty years to recover from her plague of Bourbons, but she makes no progress." Mis-souri is not the only ex-Slave State that is cursed by Bourbonism and which would be blessed by an infusion of Yankee thrift, prog-ress, education, and civilization.

ress, education, and civilization.

The New York Chamber of Commerce is disputing over the best means of harbor defense. Col. Conkling, brother of the Senator, thought the only true defense of the harbor was the torpedo system. Mr. Elliott C. Cowdin, from the Executive Committee, made a report on the subject, maintaining that the city would be at the mercy of a foreign feet in case of war, that the guns of the fortifications could not pierce the sides of ironclads, and that the city might be called upon to pay an enormous ransom to save it from destruction. In support of these views he read a communication from Gen. Doubleday, and said that they were sustained by other authorities. He thought Congress had better be memorialized for an appropriation to purchase heavy rifled ordnance for the defense of the city in oase of an attack. Others thought that, as steamy-ressels could pass fortifications in the night, torpedoes offered the only safe means of defense.

night, torpedoes offered the only safe means of defense.

Dr. Henry Palmer, of Janesville, who has just been appointed Surgeon-General of Wisconsin by Gov. Smith to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Dr. E. B. Wolcott, is a gentleman quite eminent in his profession. He graduated at the Albany Medical College, and entered the service as Brigade-Surgeon of the "Iron Brigade." He was soon promoted to the Superintendency of the hospital at York, Pa., the largest in the country, and was next appointed Medical Inspector of the Eighth Army Corps, with headquarters at Baltimore, and in 1865 was ordered to take charge of Camp Douglas, at Chicago. In 1877 he went to Burope, examined the hospitals of the Russian army, saw the engagement at Nicropolis, and witnessed the ever-memorable battle which resulted in the downfall of Plevna. He has served several terms as Mayor of the City of Janesville.

Ir was almost a foregone conclusion that Ir was almost a foregone conclusion that the Hayden-Stannard murder trial would end in the disagreement of the Jury. The case will pass into history as one of the piest remarkable murder trials ever had in this country, (1) because the accused was a clergyman, married, and in good standing; (2) because of the mystery surrounding the commission of the crime, and the strong circumstantial evidence sustaining the theory that Hayden was the murderer; (3) because of the immense amount of scientific expert testimony elicited in the course of the investigation; (4) because of the almost phenomenal defense that was made in behalf of the accused; and (5) for the reason that the fate of the prisoner vibrated in that Jury-room, swaying from an almost unanimous verdict of acquittal to an almost unanimous verdict of guilty. But who killed Mary Stannard?

THE Springfield (Mass.) Republican thinks Sherman is a sort of political Samson, who will pull down the pillars of the temple and bury some of his competitors in the ruins. It says Sherman "is much surer to defeat the two leading competitors than to secure the prine himself, but the contingency of his reward does not affect the real value and magnitude of the service itself." It thinks Mr. Sherman may perform the same sort of service at Chicago next June that Bristow did at Cincinnaii in 1878, but it does not explain exactly the kind of valuable work Mr. Bristow did.

Bristow did.

An old resident of New York writes to the

THE Vicksburg Herald says the Mis THE Vicksburg Herald says the Mississippi system of dealing with ariminals "is totally, ruipously inefficient," and that "the attempts to punish violence in the State are costly, miserable farces." It thinks that "the trouble lies in the juries. In many cases the petit juries utterly fall to perform their duty." This is undoubtedly true of other Southern States as well as Mississippi, and a reform in this respect is imperatively demanded. In many of the Northern States, where there is no complaint of a lack of efficiency and even of severity in the execution of the laws, there is much indignation expressed at the cruelty and inhumanity practiced by Superintendents and employes of prisons and Houses of Correction. The studied and persistent abuse of criminals who have no means of protection or redress is one of the crywing evils of the time that should be speedily reformed.

reformed.

New York has produced one of the most successful bigamists on record. He did not have as many wives as Jim Bludsoe, but he married one wife in 1838 and another in 1878, and lived with both until a few days ago. He maintained these wives in separate houses at no great distance from each other, one being at Woodiawn and the other at Yonkers. He made one wife believe that the other wife was his mother, and so accounted in that way for his visits to her. One of his daughters was in the secret, and not only kept it but helped her father carry on the deception. He is now in jail, however, with nothing to console him but the reflection that comes to a man after briefly enjoying the felicity of having had two wives.

It is said to be the object now of Garcelon's heirs to the Maine frauds to get the Democratic Congress in some way to recognize Smith (Fusionist) as the legal Governor of the State. But there is very little probability that the Democrats in Congress will meddle in a quarrel where right and justice are as obviously on the side of the Republicans as well can be, and in which they will be likely to gain nothing if they attempt it. Gov. Davis and the nothing if they attempt it. Gov. Davis and the Republican Legislature are competent to give the people of Maine a republican form of government without any sort of interference on the part of Congress, and all the Fusionists have to do is to keep quiet and obey the legally-constituted authorities.

INASMUCH as a joint resolution has been in-Inasmuch as a joint resolution has been introduced into the Wisconsin Legislature concenning the attempt by Congress to destroy the legal-tender quality of the greenback, would it not be well for that Committee, which the "Honest-Money League" of Milwaukee appointed to go to Washington, to turn its steps towards Madison? That joint resolution will undoubtedly pass, as it should, and when it is approved by Gov. Smith it will look to outsiders as if the people of Wisconsin were more truly represented by their Legislature than by the goldites appointed by the Honest-Money League.

THE conduct of Mr. Albert Varner, of THE conduct of Mr. Albert Varner, of Fulton County, Illinois, cannot in all respects be commended. He had been counting a widow by the name of Stafford for some time, and on Saturday last called upon the object of his affection to expostulate with her on the subject of another man's attentions. Not receiving the answer he wished, he fired a bullet at her, and, seeing her fall, sent another through his own foolish brain and died. Killing himself, under the gircumstances, was a very proper thing for the circumstances, was a very proper this Mr. Varner to do. The woman will recover

President of the First National Bank of Du-buque, Ia, a note in reference to a dispatch from his city which appeared in The Thursus, some days ago, stating Mr. Cooley had declined to fulfill a contract which he was alleged to have made with Mr. Graves, President of the Gas Works, to exchange his bank stock for Mr. Graves, interest in the Gas Works, Mr. C. who

Graves' interest in the Gas Works,—Mr. C., who was said to be sick in bed, declaring that the trade would ruin him financially. The assertions in this dispatch, Mr. Cooley says, are untrue.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Globe says that the Rev. C. A. Staples, who is well-known in Chicago, was forced to resign his pastorate of the First Congregational Church of Providence because he talked too plainly about political corruption, etc., offending the Mayor Doyle crowd. Anyhow Doyle pitched into the dominie at a meeting of the society the other dominie at a meeting of the society the other night. The society finally voted that Staples must stay, but the Mayor's friends say that they will have his scalp yet.

COMMEND us to the action of the woman

CONMENT us to the action of the woman-near Indianapolis on Sunday night, when she found the head of a burgiar protruding through her bedroom window. She did not scream or faint, but quietly reached for a heavy wooden chair and brought it down with such force on the fellow's head that the blow broke his ras-cally neck. There he hung all night, as dead as a door-nail, and in the morning she summoned the neighbors to assist in taking care of the

THE soot nuisance from soft coal is not as and in Chicago yet as it is in London. Mr. Jen-nings writes to the World that the London fogs are much worse this winter than formerly, and that on Christmas-Eve they were so dense that the most experienced Londoner found the greatest difficulty in getting about. In two hours linen becomes as black as a sweep's dress, and great damage has been done to property by the murkiness and heaviness of the atmosphere.

THE Aledo Record learns from a reliable source that Gov. Cullon "will abide by the action."

The Aledo Record learns from a reliable source that Gov. Cullom "will abide by the action of his friends in regard to the next nomination. If they bring his name before the Convention, and the Convention indorses it by nomination, him, he will accept the nomination with gratitude; but if they think it advisable to bring out a new man, he will bow to their decision."

Our Washington correspondent, in his letter published yesterday, referring to Senator McPherson's bill regulating the transportation of cattle, understated the gain to shippers under it. The prices they are now compelled to pay for corn at the stock-yards are fifteen times the home prices. The rate for corn fixed by the bill is 10 cents. Is any of our country subscribers

Iv any of our country subscribers have any facts in regard to the effect on mud of laying tile under a road we shall be pleased to hear from them. The effect of tiling wet or sour from them. The effect of tiling wet or sour from them. The effect of tiling wet or sour from them. The effect of tiling wet or sour from them. The effect of tiling wet or sour from them. The effect of tiling a bad road also improve it by drawing off the water that renders it impassable?

The Springfield Republican's Washington correspondent writes that Mr. Blaine's friends are much emoouraged by the recent development of his great strength in Pennaylvania and Indiana, and if he succeeds in recovering Maine they will feel more hopeful than ever of his nomination at Chicago.

The St. Louis Globe offers this explanation of it: "Mr. John D. Defrees, the veteran papsucker of the Printing Department at Washington, is out against a third term for Grant. The main reason is that Grant opposed a third term for Defrees, and put another man in his place, a few years ago."

It is noticed by several able and respected contemporaries that "the old Rebel yell is not as successful in Maine as Missainer."

contemporaries that "the old Rebet yell is not as successful in Maine as in Mississippi." Perhaps the reason is, the Maine Confeds did not back up the "yell" with the shotgun as their brethren do down in Dixle.

THE Bucyrus (O.) Journal (Rep.) says:
"Certainly the renomination of Gen. Grant.
even under extraordinary circumstances, would
mean hopeless defense all through the canvass,
and certain defeat at its close." The Kellogg-Spofford case hangs on a most as long as the Hayden-Stannard murde trial. In Kellogg's case the jury is less conscientious, and will most likely agree.

THE Moline Review and the More County Republican are both out for Having Governor, with plenty of reasons for the i Ir is claimed that John B. Hav into the next State Convention with the delega-

THE Elgin Leader says that the Hon. WIL ism Lothrop will be a candidate for Con again this fall. PERSONALS.

Frank Leslie was making \$1,200 a week a he time of his death.

Bret Harte is in London, and his books. reported as very poor.

Wicked newspapers are inquiring the Edison was when the light went out.

If Charles O'Conor fails to get him. He Lord, why there's the Widow Butler.

"Reader of History"—The oldest thing in the world are the original jokes in the account.

"The hatchet used by myself and Mr. Kelly is still above ground. Due no interment will be given."—S. J. Tud Secretary Evarts has resigned the Pre-lency of the New York Bar Association. We presume the resignation will be published a

Mrs. Mackay, wife of the bonanza kins, re-cently offered \$200,000 for the furnished re-dence of Mrs. F. W. Stevens, No. 51 West Pitte-seventh street, New York.

The London Times recently printed a line Mrs. Mackay, wife of the bon

of distinguished persons who died during in the Prince Imperial was at the head wid or craft, the hangman, at the foot.

The first Parnell poem reads as follows:
A young man has come who a yarn'll Repeat about Irish needs carnal. It sounds just as well To call him Parnell,
But the right way to name him is Parsell.

"Sad-Eyed Sophomore"—We are un to decide from a perusal of the verses we you will ever be a poet, but you are alread enough advanced on the road to make it a tainty that brain-disease will never claim

its own.

The New York Tribune says that Parais "as cold as an loeberg," but in spite of a statement from such an eminent human ratio crator as Mr. Reid, people in this section of a country will continue to back Mr. C. Y. Admor the techery championship.

The widow of President Tyler, in her particular to Country Fresident Tyler, in her particular tyle tion to Congress for a pension, says that a means of support were swept away by the ladepression of real estate. She continues: a fact, I find I have scarcely anything whatesleft to live upon, and it is only in this extractional transfer of the continues.

Miss Lane, who in the days of Jan Buchanan was mistress of the White who is now the wife of Robert wealthy banker of Baltimore, has recess shared Wheatlands, the place where he was born, in Pennsylvania, and will the memorial worthy of him. Gen. Garfield began life as a wood-of

The Queen-Dowager of Bay

the other students in Greek and Latin. Il knowledge in other branches is quite as words ful. After passing her examinations, the m at once appointed lecturer in Somerville Is one of the Oxford buildings for women student Mr. Moody, the evangelist, has been at Je Mr. Moody, the evangelist, has been at ferson City. Mo., trying to get Gov, Phelipardon the Rev. Joseph Keebaugh, a presupolitician, once Postmaster of Ghagow, who is under sentence for seventeen fur forgery. After his crime he fled to Chicago there happened to hear Mr. Moody preson. Moody influenced him to return and coules crimes, and he told the Court, that he wrather be punished by the law than by his science.

Senator Sharon built a magnificent redence in San Francisco five years ago, but state death of his wife, shortly after he had exilished his family in it, he sold the building sall its furniture to W. S. O'Brien. Now these praisers of the personal portion of that million aire's estate have been making estimates of the value of the furniture. Senator Sharon pa \$125,000 for the furniture, and, though manyothe rooms have not been used a single day, appraisers value the whole lot at \$3,000. Instance, the furniture of the literary, the cost \$17,000, is valued at \$2,700; that of the "pink room" cost \$7,680 and is valued at \$1,10 that of the "drab room," \$5,000; value, \$1,100 and that of the "green room," \$4,000; rains \$200.

Now that the Grant reception in Philadel phia is fairly off his hands, Mr. Childs occasionally finds time to dash off a few sparklers in tway of obitmary poems, his latest batch being a follows:

Put away the wooden boot-jack
That our parent used to say
At the tom-cats on the woodshed.
Papa's home is in the sky.

Mend the holes in father's trousers; Soon they'll fit our eldest son. Frame the verdict for the parior; "Rotten barrels in the gun." Mary, we shall always miss you; Gone will be your pleasant smile Had the oil-can been much larger You'd have gone about a mile.

Had the oil-can been much larger You'd have gone about a mile.

The present Irish agitation reminds a correspondent of the plan proposed by Str. And Hawkshaw years ago to Lord Palmarston for the proving the condition of Ireland. Str. John lay visited Ireland as chief of a Commission to port if any engineering project could be derivable which would be beneficial to Ireland, and would give profitable employment to those it. He reported against any such scheme, but he posed to Lord Palmerston that Parliament of Lord Palmerston that Parliament who should marry an English or Scotch woman, and the same amount to every Instead woman, and the same amount to every Instead woman. This proposition to breed out difficulties was seriously entertained by Lagranger and the same amount to every instead of the planerston's Cabinet, but, owing to is Essip's death soon afterward, was never broad to any determination.

STEAM HEATING. CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 20.—Ma yor Jacob day signed an ordinance granting to Sid and others the right to lay pipes in the six within a prescribed area in the city, or prising about a mile square of the principusiness part of the city, for the purpose conveying steam for heating and power what is known as the Holly System. royalty is exacted for the franchise, but the parties obtaining it are to give bond to the proper repair of the streets, and save city from damages; also, to furnish heat to the city at reduced rates.

SPRINGPIELD, Ill., Jan. 20.—The advantage of the grop report of the State Board of Agriculture show that the acreage of victor wheat in this State for 1879 was 2,151. while the breadth sown last fall for the of 1880 is \$,658,826 acres, an increase the state of 1880 is \$,658,826 acres, an increase the state of the about 25 per cent. The condition of the on Dec. 20, all over the State, was fully up the average, and the prospect for a full on next year is excellent.

MINE ASSESSMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—South B.
levies un assessment of 25 cents.

MAULED BY MO

Another Desperate with Victoria's Ban Maj. Morrow.

one of the Officers of Cavalry Killed

The Loss of the Indians I Have Been Quite Se

Douglas, the Renegade Ute, in an Ugly Ma VICTOBIA'S BAN

DENVER, Colo, Jan. 20.
Tribune has the following
Santa Fé, N. M., Jan. 20, 12:30
the fight of the 12th, Maj. Mor the fight of the 12th, Maj. Mor constantly hot on Victoria's driven him north onto the Sier On the 7th inst. another ensued on the San Mate between Maj. Morrow's comma ria's band. After a fight of a duration the Indians were a Lieut. H. F. French, of the N was killed while gallantly lead sany. (M), which deployed

was killed while gallantly leading to a skirmishers, and scouts were wounded. The could not be ascertained, the inexpressibly rough, giving to carry the wounded off affashion. On the evening of Morrow's command was
Alamosa, and still in pected to engage
in about two days,
and endurance of the offic
composing the column is be by Maj. Marrow.

o thoroughly clean out the Victoria in Southern New N the country peace. The first one already in the field, Morrow. The second expedit troops from Fort Stanton one or two companies from command. The third expe mmanded by Capt. An ne Ninth Cavalry, an

fastnesses. He has permise hostile Indians on to the he purpose of capturing hem. This will be of untol.

lowing telegram was receitant-General's office at Leaves Santa Fz. N. M., Jan. 19, 19 and Fort Leavescorth: The freewed from Maj. Morrow. dec. 19 lan. 18:

"I engaged Victoria again ye
"I engaged Victoria again ye
state Mountains, and drove h
state. Lieut. French was kill
aunded. The loss of the enaunded. The loss of the enaunded.

Les Pisce, Colo., Jan. 18, vi Jan. 30.—Douglas came to Chie camp on the 14th inst., two mi Agency, and sent him to the off camp on the 14th inst., two magency, and sent him to the of Maj. Sherman, in charge, reveal and yesterday Douglas Agency and renewed his demarks again refused, which dissatisfaction among both the and White River Utes.

There is much uneasiness indians in regard to the pendians in regard to the pendians in regard to the pendians having circulated a resonn as Ouray returns, the Ute The citizens of Ouray have to stand against the parties whenced the erection of a bureservation, and have obtained the person known to have furto the Indians.

THE PIUTES.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 9
Schurz had a long conferen
Piutes to-day. It was definitly
in council, first, that the old of
mucca should be permitted to
Molheur Reservation in Orego
of his people as may choose
second, that upon their arrival
are to take up land in severalit
of family to select as a farm
tract of land; and, third, that
Plutes as are now scattered thi
white settlements at work,
earning their own living, are to
to remain where they are.

PITKIN GOING RA DENVER, Col., Jan. 20.—Gov. for Washington to-morrow, wh to testify before the House Com-dian Affairs concerning the Ute THE MORMONS AND

THE MORMONS AND

Mormon Belegate Cannon
Take Care of the White Ri
the Cintan Reservation.

From Our Own Correspond
Washington, D. C., Jan. 17.—6

mon, Delegate in Congress from
with some warmth the report, rece
in the dispatches from the West,
that the Mormons are supplying the
with samminition. In the letter w
Mr. Cannon, besides denying this
statch of the manner in which i
was the Indians, and he proposes to
of the hostile Cies, if sent to the Un
ion in Utah, for one-half the sum
ment has been expending for their

"I see there is some talk about
more than the sum of the proposition of the Conline in extraording from the Territor
and the besides from the Territor
and the sum of the concinct in extraording for the Conline in extraording for them, and the
man apprehancien that they would
not enter Territories. I was ask
feeling would be respecting Un
as if we dould have charge of the
care of them for one-half of
control of the conindemnify the Government and
control of the conindemnify the Government and
control of the conwhat policy would, you pursuit them?"

"Touch them agriculture."

"Touch them agriculture."

"Touch them agriculture."

have taught to live peacefully one was the live peacefully one was the standard of the stock-raising transfer to stock-raising.

y acttlement of Utah in the Utah and the Uta

ader says that the Hon. Will RSONALS.

was making \$1,200 a week a

nor fails to get Mrs. Hie History"—The oldest thin the original jokes in the used by myself and Mr. we ground. Due notice of the given."—S. J. Tilden.

W. Stevens, No. 51 West Fifth New York. imes recently printed a lies an, at the foot

re"-We are u sal of the verses

a cousin of Richard Cobd the last examinations at (England. She outstripped England. She outstripped all nts in Greek and Latin. Her her branches is quite as wondering her examinations, she was ed lecturer in Somerville Hall, rd buildings for somen students, the evangelist, has been at Jefs, trying to get Gov, Phelps to Joseph Keebaugh, a preacher-Postmaster of Ginsgow, Mo, ntence for seventeen years for his crime he fied to Chicago, and to hear Mr. Moody preach. Mr. d him to return and confess his told the Court that he would sed by the law than by his con-

con built a magnificent resiancisco five years ago, but upon
wife, shortly after he had estabin it, he sold the building and
to W. S. O'Brien. Now the appersonal portion of that millionbe been making estimates of the
raiture. Senator Sharca paid
furniture. Senator Sharca paid
furniture, and, though many of
not been used a single day, the
the whole lot at \$25,000. For
rulture of the library, which
valued at \$2,700; that of the
st \$7,680 and is valued at \$1,186;
ab room." \$5,000; value, \$1,186;
"green room," \$4,000; value,

Grant reception in Philadel-his hands, Mr. Childs occasion-dash off a few sparklers in the poems, his latest batch being as

cles in father's trousers; 'il fit our eldest son. verdict for the parior; barrels in the gun." hall always miss you; be your pleasant smile, can been much larger ve gone about a mile.

ve gone about a mile.

Irish agitation reminds a corhe plan proposed by Sir John
ago to Lord Palmerston for imition of Ireland. Sir John had
as chief of a Commission to reneering project could be devised,
beneficial to Ireland, and would
inployment to those in need,
net any such scheme, but proPalmerston that Parliament
as bounty of £50 to every Irishin marry an English or Scotch
ame amount to every Englishan who should marry an Irish
proposition to breed out the
seriously entertained by Lord
inst, but, owing to his Lordinfterward, was never brought
tion.

D., Jan. 20.—Ma yor Jacob tordinance granting to Silebce
ight to lay pipes in the streets
ribed area in the city, commile square of the principal
the city, for the purpose of
m for heating and power by
as the "Holly System." No
ed for the franchise, but the
it are to give bond to secure
ir of the streets, and save the
ges; also, to furnish heat to
ed rates.

III., Jan. 20.—The advance of report of the State Board how that the acreage of wind State for 1879 was \$1,13,28, h sown last fall for the crope. Each of the condition of the croper the State, was fully up to the prospect for a full cropellent.

ASSESSMENT. co, Jan. 20.—South Bullent of 25 cents

MAULED BY MORROW. Another Desperate Engagement sas with Victoria's Band by

Maj. Morrow.

one of the Officers of the Ninth Cavalry Killed.

The Loss of the Indians Presumed to Have Been Quite Severe.

glas, the Renegade Ute, Again Acting in an Ugly Manner.

VICTOBIA'S BAND.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 20.—The Denver Dune has the following special, dated into FA, N. M., Jan. 20, 12:30 p. m.: Since e fight of the 13th, Maj. Morrow has been ly hot on Victoria's trail, and has him north onto the Sierra San Mateo. 7th inst. another engagement on the San Mateo Mountain Maj. Morrow's command and Victon Maj. Morrow's countries and. After a fight of several hours ration the Indians were finally routed. ut H. F. French, of the Ninth Cavalry, illed while gallantly leading his con-(M), which deployed on foot skirmishers, and 'two Indian courts were wounded. The hostiles' loss could not be ascertained, the country being accordably rough, giving them a chance and not be ascertained, the country being appressibly rough, giving them a chance carry the wounded off after the Indian hion. On the evening of the 18th Maj. trow's command was on the Canada anosa, and still in pursuit, and exted to engage Victoria again about two days. The bravery and anosa, and soldiers and soldiers and soldiers and soldiers and soldiers and soldiers are soldiers.

Maj. Marrow. texpeditions will be organized thly clean out the indians under a Southern New Nexico, and give try peace. The first expedition is the ady in the field, commanded by ow. The second expedition will consist cops from Fort Stanton, with probably or two companies from Maj. Morrow's nand. The third expedition will be d by Capt. Ambrose Hooker, of inth Cavalry, an old and experienced

Gen. Hatch is acting with all the energy omptness so characteristic of him, and and to make an end of the Indian bound to make an end of the Indian publes in the Territory. He thinks it will te no less than a two months' campaign drive the Indians from the mountainstnesses. He has permission to follow the stille Indians on to the reservations for e purpose of capturing and disarming em. This will be of untold advantage, as except the newer of the military ceased. the line of the reservation, and the Indians we rations, arms, ammunition, and recurried at the Agencies, especially at the section of the reservation in Lincoln County.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Jan. 20.—The fol-wing telegram was received at the Adju-mt-General's office at Leavenworth: Sarra Fs. N. M., Jan. 19, 1880.—Adjutant-Gen-ol, Fort Leavenworth: The following is Just re-sired from Maj. Morrow. dated at Alamoss,

Seminary of the same of the sa

risco, Jan. 20.—A Tucson (Ari-th of to-day says that Maj. Mor-fight with Victoria yesterday. killed is Lieut. French, of the

Les Pines, Cele., Jan. 18, via Lake City, Jan. 20.—Douglas came to Chief Shavanoun's camp on the 14th inst., two miles below the Agency, and sent him to the office for rations. Maj. Sherman, in charge, refused his reveal and reserved his demand in person. He was again refused, which created much disastisfaction among both the Uncompangre and White River Utes.

There is much uneasiness among the indians in regard to the pending negotiations at Washington on account of designing parties having circulated a report that, as soon as Ouray returns, the Utes must go.

The citizens of Ouray have taken a decided stand against the parties who have commenced the erection of a building on the reservation, and have obtained a warrant for the person known to have furnished whisky to the Indians.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—Secretary Secure had a long conference with the Plutes to-day. It was definitly agreed upon, Piutes to-day. It was definitly agreed upon, in council, first, that the old Chief Winnemucca should be permitted to return to the Molheur Reservation in Oregon with such of his people as may choose to go there; second, that upon their arrival the Indians are to take up land in severalty, each head of family to select as a farm a particular tract of land; and, third, that such of the Piutes as are now scattered throughout the white settlements at work, satisfactorily carning their own living, are to be permitted to remain where they are.

PITKIN GOING EAST.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 20.—Gov. Pitkin starts or Washington to morrow, where he goes testify before the House Committee on Indian Allairs concerning the Ute outrages,

THE MORMONS AND UTES.

Take Care of the White Hiver Utes on the Care of the White Hiver Utes on the Unitah Reservation.

Joseph Our Own Correspondent.

Wamperon, D. C., Jan. 17.—George Q. Canon, Deignate in Congress from Utah, denies the same warmth the report, recently published at the dispatches from the West, to the effect hat the Mormons are supplying the hostile Utes in same warmth the report, recently published at the Mormons are supplying the hostile Utes, if sen the Mormons are supplying the hostile Utes, if sent to the Unitah Reservation in Utah Territory:

Is at there is some talk about hostile Utes, if sent to the Unitah Reservation in Utah Territory; it is proposition strike you?

Delignates from the Territories have been walked the transfer of the Indians from the disposition of the Colorado people in set rid of them, and there has been uperhansion that they would be pushed the Territories. I was asked what my many would be respecting Unitah. I said the doubt have charge of them we would take doubt have charge of them we would be government, and would be willing and the foovernment, and would be willing the Government, and would be willing and them.

"Interpolate yould," you pursue in dealing the doubt would," you pursue in dealing the doubt.

cy would; you pursue in dealing them? would, you pursue in dealing them? agriculture."

Jou confident that could be done? you know, attempted that."

Jou confident that could be done? you know, attempted that."

Journal of the street of the str

very successfully."

At its four method of taming stock and the stock an PONTIAC, Ill., Jan. 30.—De Boer, the mur-derer of Miss Ella Martin, of Minonk, was

annoyed at it, came up to Salt Lake, and made complaints about it. They said that the promise had been made to them years ago that that valley should be left to them, and now the whites were intruding upon them, and now the whites were intruding upon them, and there was likely to be trouble. Finally, a committee was sent down, of whoch I was one, in the summer of 1871, to hold meetings with the settlers, and see what could be done respecting their vacating the valley. We held meetings with them, and they agreed to leave it to a committee of their and our selection to place a value on their property and homes. The Committee valued the property of those who were present at the meeting, and who made this agreement, which amounted to upwards of \$12,000. That amount was paid them by the people out of private funds, and they vacated the valley. The Indians then went in, have raised good crops, and are doing excellently well. It is by taking such course as that that we have been able to maintain their confidence and friendly relations with them.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

STOCK OVERISSUE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 20.—The report and decree of the Court Examiner and Master in the matter of the fraudulent overissue of stock of the West Philadelphis Passenger Rallway Company (Market. street line) has been filed. The substance of the report is that the number of genuine and valid shares of the Company amounted to 8,000; that the is that the number of genuine and valid shares of the Company amounted to 8,000; that the overissued stock amounted to 11,401 shares; that of this overissue the Examiner decrees the railway company shall give 7,000 shares of genuine stock in exchange for 7,000 shares of the overissued stock, and that for the remaining 4,461 shares the company shall pay the holders 875 per share. The amount drawn from the bank by John J. Morton, the defaulting President, and perverted to his own use, was \$83,975.

ANOTHER DEFAULTER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20. Seth A. Terry, Secretary of the Territorial Savings, Building & Loan Association in this city, has defaulted in the sum of \$25,000. Terry was defaulted in the sum of \$25,000. Terry was for many years connected with the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands under Gen. O. O. Howard. While there he, with others, invested what money they could in buying the claims of colored soldiers, expecting to realize on them in a few months. Subsequently he was a clerk in the Second National Bank, and it is supposed while there his first financial embarrassments had their origin, he investing all his available funds in what were known as the 20 per cent claims of messengers, Government printers, and others, which claims, like the first named, have never been allowed. It is stated that the amount of claims he has in hand represents nearly \$00,000.

CONFESSION. PITTSFIRLD, Mass., Jan. 20 .- F. B. Webster. under arrest for many crimes, prominent among them being a murderous assault and robbery upon Chester Goodale, at Egremout, in September last, made a statement to-day to the effect that he and his uncle, Norman Notewise, planned the robbery of Goodale. Webster secreted himself in Goodale's barn Tuesday, and lived there on provisions stolen from the cellar. Notewise joined him Wednesday night. The plan was to throw a blanket over Goodale and rob him, but Webster stated that Notewise did not use the blanket, but struck Goodale on the head with a club, knocking him down. He then struck him twice more, robbed him of \$22.50, and fied. Notewise is a bad character, and was arrested this evening. arrest for many crimes, prominent

A VERY BAD MAN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 20.—Capt. Butler, of the Bloomington police, this morning arrested, in Springfield, at the residence of his rested, in Springfield, at the residence of his parents, George Franklin Faulks, who one year ago married Miss Ida Savidge, of Clinton, Ill., and deserted her in less than one week. It is said that letters found on his person indicate that he is a professional bigamist and seducer; that he has a wife living in Champaign County, Illinois; one at Mt. Auburn, Christian County, Ill.; one at Winterset, Ia.; and one at Williamsville, Ill. He is also in requisition at Harrisburg, Ia., for forgery. Capt. Butler brought him here and lodged him in jail.

ALLEGED POISONING. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 20.—Yesterday a man named George Frederick, employed in a butcher-shop, went home, complaining of feeling unwell. He went to his trunk and teeling in well. He went to his frunk and took out a bottle of aconite, and took a dose which resulted fatally. He was living with a woman named Edmonds, and she and a friend named Anna Hyers have been arrested for poisoning the man. Frederick is the son of a wealthy farmer of Tazewell County. The husband of the woman Edmonds is now in the Penitentiary.

OFFICERS RESISTED. CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 20.—A Gazette special from Logan, O., says: F. A. Bates, President of the Monday Creek Coal and Iron Company, was arrested to-day for resisting an order of was arrested to-day for resisting an order of the Court by refusing to give possession of the furnace to the Receiver appointed last Saturday. The Sheriff went with a posse of twelve men to install the Receiver, but was met by a force of 200 men, and he returned. Bates, however, gave himself up. There is talk of sending a larger posse to-morrow, and if necessary troops will be called for.

THE WRONG MAN KILLED. JENVER, Jan. 20.—A special to the Tribune from Wallace, Kas., says, Joseph Chyrbra was killed there to-day by Albert Sheffrank, both Bohemians. Chyrbra accused Sheffrank of improper intimacy with his wife, and started out with a shotgun to find the offender. Sheffrank hid in a corral, and when Chyrbra passed emptied two loads of buckshot in his body, killing him almost instantly.

FOUND GUILTY. PETERSBURG, Va., Jan. 20.—The jury in the case of James M. Young, who killed George Hinton in November last, have brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, and fixing the punish-ment at ten years in the Penitentiary. A new trial will be asked for. INDICTED.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 20.—The Grand Jury this afternoon found true bills against Representatives Rumberger and Petroff, and ex-State Treasurer Kemble, E. K. Shoe-maker, Christopher Long, Jesse R. Crawford, and Ed McCune, on charges of corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 20.—During a dispute this afternoon, between Christopher Eye, aged about 40 years, and a young man named Frank Schwab, of this city, the former sud-denly whipped out a razor and made a dash at Schwab, inflicting a terrible wound in his arm, extending from the elbow to the wrist.

A DEFICIT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 20.—A Government draft upon Postmaster Brayton for \$15,000 was dishonored Saturday, and he resigned. It is doubtful if this sum represents the full amount of the deficit, which will be made good by his bondsmen.

GAMBLERS GOBBLED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 20.—A general raid upon all gambling houses was made by the police last night. About fifty persons were arrested, and some faro and keno tools captured.

HELD FOR RAPE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Shelbyville, Ind., Jan. 20.—Patrick Cavannaugh was placed under \$500 bond this evening to appear at the March term of court. He is charged with committing rape. NINE YEARS.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DAVENPORT, Is., Jan. 20.—William Babe, of Rock Island, was found guilty of attempted rape, this evening. The jury's verdict fixed his punishment at nine years in the Penitentiary. SENTENCED TO HANG.

sentenced to-day by Judge Bisdes to be hung on the 17th of next March. De Boer did not show any signs of emotion when sentence was pronounced upon him. The sentence seemed to give general satisfaction among the people.

TRUE BILL FOUND.

Herrisung, Pa., Jan. 20.—The Grand
Jury found a true bill against Representative
Clarke, of Philadelphia, and A. W. Leisenring, of Mauch Chunk, for corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature.

FIRES.

AT LINCOLN, NEB. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 20.—A fire, origin unknown, at 6 o'clock this evening entirely destroyed the foundry and machine-shop of J. W. Hedges. The building was a frame, and worth \$3,500, and insured for \$1,600. The machinery and tools lost were worth \$5,000; no insurance. This is the first fire in this city in seven months.

AT VALPARAISO, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Catego Tribuna.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 20.—A threestory frame building belonging to Miss Christian, occupied by students of the Normal
School as a lodging house at Valparaiso,
Ind., was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss,
\$6,000; insured for \$4,000.

AT VALPARAISO, IND. CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—A Gazette special says: The house used as a lodging by the students of the Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind., was burned this afternoon. Loss, \$6,000; insured for \$4,000.

CASUALTIES.

BURNED TO DEATH. CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—A Gazette special from Bloomington, Ind., says: David Gray, 84 years old, was burned to death in his house this morning in Benton Township. He was awakened at 2 a, m. by the screams of his wife that the house was on fire. She tried to assist him to escape, but, when he was almost at the door he became exhausted and fell, and, to save her own life, she was obliged to leave him to perish before her eyes.

AROUND A SHAFT. East Saginaw, Mich., Jan. 20.—Byron Bartholomew, employed in the mill of R. J. Briscoe at West Bay City, attempted to adjust a belt in the machinery to-day, when his foot was caught, and he was wound around a shaft making 172 revolutions per minute. He was shockingly mangled, and death was instantaneous.

SUFFOCATED. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—George Roffe, William Lucas, and J. A. McDonald were suffocated in a bonanza shaft at Howland Flat, Sierra County, yesterday, by the fumes of a blast.

A CAUSE CELEBRE.

Appeal Against the Annulment of the Marriage of Lady Mary Hamilton with the Prince of Monaca—Discon-tent with the Becision of the Congre-gation of Cardinals.

Rome, Jan. 19.—As appeal has been lodged in the case of Prince Albert of Monaco's marriage with Lady Mary Hamilton, which was annulled on the 3d inst. by the special Congregation of Cardinals. [Rather more than ten years ago, on the 21st of September, 1869, Prince Albert Honoré Charles, Duc de 1860, Prince Albert Honoré Charles, Duc de Valentinois, son of Charles VII. of Monaco, who had not then attained his 21st year, esponsed Mary Vic-toria, daughter of the late William Alexander, Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chatelherault, and of the Princess Maria, daughter of the late Grand Duke of Baden. Alexander, Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chatetherault, and of the Princess Maria, daughter of the late Grand Duke of Baden. The marriage, in the opinion of many—though there seems no great ground for the assertion,—was the work of Napoleon HI., the bride having beam his ward; but, be this as it may, at the time of its conclusion nothing afforded reason to suppose that the youthful Princess entered into the contract unwillingly, and at first the young couple lived gayly and contentedly in the principal cities of France. In January, 1870, however, the Princess of Monaco suddenly announced her intention of separating from her husband, and no persuasion could induce her to reconsider her decision. On the 12th of July, 1870, she gave birth to a son, Prince Louis Honoré Charles Antoine, whom she kept with her. and an attempt made by her husband a few years later to carry off the boy gave rise to the legal strife which has just come to a close. In 1878 the Princess of Monaco commenced a suit before the Congregation of the Pontifical Council for the annulment of her marriage, basing the demand on the allegation, among others, that her mother had exercised pressure in order to induce her to consent to becoming the wife of the Prince of Monaco, which otherwise she would not have done of her own free will. As, however, a child had been born of the union, the question at issue had been born of the union, the question at issue had been born of the union, the question at issue had been born of the union, the question at issue had been born of the prince of Monaco, which otherwise she would not have done of her own free will. As, however, a child had been born of the prince of Monaco, which otherwise she would not have done of her own free will. As, however, a child had been born of the union, the question at issue had been born of the consent to becoming the wife of the Prince as to follow the usual course, appointed a special commission, consisting of Cardinal Caterini as President, and Cardinals Monacea La Valetta, Ferri

The Chiltan Army.

An ex-officer of the German Guard Corps, now a resident in Chili, sends home to the Berlin Militar-Wochenblatt an integesting account of the Chilian army. The Chilian soldier is, says the writer, of the Araucausian race, and is a direct descendant of the tribe of Indians which, at the time of the Spanish conquest of South America, successfully defied the armies of Spain, and, under the leadership of the gallant Chiefs, Lantare and Caupolican, preserved the independence of their country. Of middle stature, sturdy, and thick-set, of powerful bodily build, hardened against fatigue, indifferent to the danger of death, with a light brown or copper-colored akin, the Chilian soldier bears the stamp of a savage bravery. With his intellectual faculties, however, but slightly or not at all developed, and with an innate love of personal independence, the Chilian submits but unwillingly to discipline; and, according to the testimony of Chilian efficers themselves, orders can only be enforced by a frequent and free application of the stick. The regular Chilian army only, which before the outbreak of the present war with Peru numbered less than 2,500 men, can be considered as a trained and disciplined body, the remainder of the armed forces of the country consisting altogether of militia and national roards. The armament of all the troops is, however, excellent. The Chillan Army.

DRUNKENNESS.

Prof. Stevenson, of the Hayden surveying party in New Mexico, says that the Artecs are a myth, and that the tribes of Indians known as cliff-dwellers are to be credited with all the romance attaching to the Astee name.

Specimen Brick of the Confidence Men's Literature.

Villainous Attempt to Kidnap by an Italian Beggar-Girl.

THE CONFIDENCE MAN. Officer Bruton, ever on the alert for people who make a living by swindling, yesterday picked up on Clark street, near Washington, a notorious young confidence and three-card artist named Tony Martin, whom he found artist named Tony Martin, whom he found towing about town a respectable-looking elderly gentleman whom it was plainly to be seen was from the country,—a "pappy guy" as they are termed by the professional swindler. The officer saw Martin's game at once, and, stepping up to them, placed Martin under arrest, and requested the country gentleman to accompany them to police headquarters. Upon searching Martin, a number of things were found upon him, such as lottery tickets, a package of "boodle" or false money, and several letters, one of which he had recently written to a friend, but had neglected to post, which goes to show the "nature of the animal" in a manner that will furnish indisputable evidence to Justice Wallace this morning that Martin is an improper character to be permitted to remain in this city. It reads as follows:

Jan. 16, 1880. Friend Jules, I received your

mitted to remain in this city, It reads as follows:

Jan. 16, 1880. Friend Jules, I received your Last letter about a month ago And realey had no time to Ancer it for i am running the Road and some time I speal the broads and slug nockers. This is great graft When you get off with the Stuff. Jules i have learned of late that you was informed in regards of me haveing your girl, oh no Jules I was only consociling her while you are away. Jules i have got a Maganolia up Hear that's crossed between a laidy super and a lamatonian. She trots to fast for the Sea Sesh country free for all class go as you please. Jules I must inform you that all the boys are makeing preparations for to visit Mardi ga. I have done the boy with the white hat and I will Reach the Crescent City for the Grund day I will telegraph to You when leave and I'll see how many suckers I kill. I will come near standing anybody off. I see a card of thanks In one of your papers abot George Batten old Boiler is very good for some. Jules I am getting ready for to come to N. O. for a short Stay only. Kid Miller will leave next week for N. O. also Long John. This is all at present, Yours truley,

TONY MARTIN.

P. S. Jules give my regards to my friend James White as i am an honest man.

Upon the back of the above, R. M. Wilde, who represents himself as "with Long John at Jonit 192 Clark street, Room 1," inscribes his compliments.

By way of explanation, "running on the

who represents missel as with Long John at Jonit 192 Clark street, Room 1," insorbes his compliments.

By way of explanation, "running on the road" is going out on the railroad for the purpose of catching green and moneyed men to beat out of their cash; "speal the broads" is throwing three-card monie; and "slugging nockers" is robbing people who are foolish enough to show their money.

The country gentleman gave his name as J. O. Danforth, and his residence Chatteworth, Ill. He came to this city with two car-loads of stock, and, after disposing of it at the Stock-Yards, started for the city to see the sights. Martin sized him up for a "comer" on the streets, and, thinking he looked green enough to confidence or rope against bunko, approached him, and, extending his hand, says, "How de do?"

"I guess you have the best of me," said Mr. Danforth, peering into his face closely. "I don" recollect you."

"Are you located here now?" chirped the "Con" man before giving an answer direct, "Why, no: I am only here on business," responded the puzzled stock-dealer.

"Why aln't you—Good gracious, ought to know your name! Why, its—it knew you,—certainly I did, but I can't think."

To cut matters short, Danforth proceeded to tell him his name, his residence, and his

think."

To cut matters short, Danforth proceeded to tell him his name, his residence, and his business, just as any other sucker would have done under the circumstances. The next act would have been for Martin to give his information to a third man, who would approach, and, by representing himself as old acquaintance, lead Mr. Danforth against some of the old-time swindles in full blast in this city. This is how it is done; let the honest and saving Granger beware when he visits Chicago.

BOLD BURGLARY.

The daily daring robberies continue, but the thieves are plainly getting the worst of it, and they might as well leave for some place where the climate will be more genial in the months to come, and where the citizens are not so bent upon resorting to lynch law. The scene of last night's outrage was a rather neat jewelry store at No. 213 Milwaukee avenue, kept by Nordahl & Oleson. Like other stores of its class, trays laden with a goodly assortment of jewelry are exposed to view in the heavy of jewelry are exposed to view in the heavy plate-glass show-windows. It was along about 9 o'clock in the evening that a hack with a gray team attached drove into a narrow alley, at the corner of which the store stands, and took up position so that the doors of the cab opened almost directly upon the sidewalk on Milwaukee avenue. There were not many people on the street, and, though there had been, the fact of a carriage driving into such a place would scarcely have been noticed. Four young men or rather thieves got out of the vehicle, and, after looking about them to see that all in the neighborhood was quiet, they took up position in front of the doors of the jewelry house. The entire affair was cleverly planned, and at a given signal each man flew to the post assigned to him, and proceeded as he had agreed upon.

jewelry house. The entire affair was cieverly planned, and at a given signal each man flew to the post assigned to him, and proceeded as he had agreed upon. One jumped to the door, and blocked the door-handle with a piece of hard wood brought along for the purpose. This, it will be remembered, was the manner in which Goldsmid's pawnshop was beaten one year ago. It is an old and favorit device of thieves, and houses which expose valuable goods in show-windows ought to have profiled by the lesson. A second man flew to the window and threw a brick from each hand clean through the plate-glass. The second and third members of the gang were at each side of this man, and, as the window went in with a crash, they snatched the trays of Jewelry, which contained property valued at from \$600 to \$700. It was the work of an instant only. The rush was then made for the carriage, wherein the man who broke the window and the one who fastened the door were already stowed. In getting away with the plunder the thieves came very near being folled. Mr. Oleson, the junior member of the firm, was not in the storeat the time, but was out airing himself on the sidewalk, and conversing with his neighbors. Upon hearing the break at his store he ran directly in front of the thieves, determined to intercept them, but a couple of revolvers flashing into his face from two directions caused him to suddenly change his mind. At least, he did not prevent them from reaching the carriage. The door was slammed, and by direction of the two last men to get in, who admonished him to "drive like "," the Jehu lashed his horses and made quick time in going through the alley. Mr. Oleson had an idea of pursuing, but the earriage soon reached Fourth street, and the last he saw of it was at the corner of Union and Fourth streets, turning south. There was, of course, nothing left for Mr. Oleson had an idea of pursuing, but the earriage soon reached Fourth street, and had, which was No. 74, was at once sent all over the city and to every police station. For a t

LOCAL CRIME.

only a fiesh-wound, which City-Physician Dunne in dressing pronounced not dangerous. In searching the prisoner a chain found in his pocket was readily identified by Mr. Oleson. A loaded revolver, a shoe-hook, a half-dozen skeleton keys, a couple of handfuls of red pepper in his outside coat pocket, and a permit for a hack to stand in front of Fenton's restaurant, near the corner of Halstead and Madison streets. The prisoner was greatly excited, and cried and swore alternately, but regarding the robbery he had nothing to say.

When the thieves ran the hackman got down and lit his lamps, and then followed along in the direction taken by the thleves. This he did with the evident inention of again picking them up and helping them to escape. He had gone but a little distance when he was overhauled and arrested by Lieut. Bell. His name is John Adiam, and the carriage he had belongs to William Welsh, a Blue Island avenue liveryman. Regarding the robbery, he had nothing to say. He had simply been hired by the gang, and did as he was ordered. He might have got away, but he had not the slightest inclination to do so. Perchance he will be a good witness in proving up the case against Garrity and his companions in crime, who are well known, and whose capture is a matter of a few hours only. John Grady, a companion of Garrity, was arrested near where the shooting occurred, and is half suspected as an accomplice.

W. J. Collier, who was at first thought to be the sandy-bearded man, was also picked up under suspicious circumstances by Officer Barrett, but his identity was not proven.

MURDEBOUS ASSAULT. Every day for two weeks past the police have reported assaults upon non-Union men returning home from their work at the Stock-Yards. Most of these assaults, and by far the most serious ones, have occurred on Laurel street, one of the principal thorough-fares in that part of the city. It certainly fares in that part of the city. It certainly looks as if the police had afforded little or no protection to these poor men, but allowed them to be booted, kicked, and shot without redress. The murderous affrays on Laurel street have finally ended in one which may give the police a chance to do so—good work in ferreting out a murder. At 5:30 last evening James Kollet, a laborer employed at Fowler Bros. packing-house, while returning home was assaulted on Laurel street, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, by a gang of men who were lying in wait for such as he, and was severely beaten. One blow on the back of the head with a brick laid him senseless. He finally made his way to his home at No. 2 Auburn street, and Dr. S. J. Crane, who there attended him, regarded his injuries as dangerous in the extreme, as the skull was fractured.

The police have no clew to the assailants, and Kollet is able to give them little or no information concerning them. There was nothing new to report in the case up to 2:30 this morning.

ATTEMPTED KIDNAPING.

A little 4-year-old son of A. A. Garlick, a salesman in the house of Stein, Wright & Co., living at No. 18 Throop street, was entieed away from the sidewalk in front of the house Monday morning last by an Italian beggar girl. The mother noticed the little fellow's absence, and at once started in pursuit. About four blocks distant from the house she recovered the little fellow justas the beggar girl and an accomplice were examining his clothes for valuables. Mrs. Garlick was too overjoyed at recovering her son to think of having the scoundrelly beggars arrested until long after their disappearance. ATTEMPTED KIDNAPING.

ARRESTS.

Benjamin Schwab, French, 50 years of age, and a wholesale liquor dealer, was at the Chicago Avenue Station last night upon a charge of larceny preferred by Josephine Kendler, a member of the choir at Moody's Church, who alleges that Schwab pawned \$75 worth of her jewelry at Goldsmid's pawnshop. Schwab, on the other hand, alleges that Miss Kendler gave him the jewelry in order to raise \$13 with which to pay her rent.

Daniel O'Connell, President of the Butchers' Union, and the man above all others responsible for the impoverished condition of the strikers, yesterday caused the arrest of Edward Reynolds, 36 years of a e, upon a charge of attempting to use a slung-shot upon him. They met at the Union Hall, No. 1506 Halsted street, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when Reynolds asked him for some relief money, saying that himself and family were badly in need of food. O'Connell in a snappish, snarling tone told him they were giving no more relief, and the indignant workman, thinking to punish him, drew a slung-shot and attempted o use it.

DES MOINES CONVENTIONS.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 20.—The State Horticultural Society, the State Temperance Alliance, and the Convention of County Auditliance, and the Convention of County Auditors of the State were all in session in this city to-day. They will be joined to-morrow by the State Association of Millers. The work to-day in all of the meetings was merely preliminary. The State Temperance Alliance redlected its officers of last year, with the exception of one or two Vice-Presidents. The Horticultural Society session is marked by a good attendance, and the essays and reports were of interest.

ARKANSAS TELEGRAPH LINES. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 20.—A telegraph line has been erected along the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railway to Arkopolis. Offices are located at Varner, Walnut Lake, Tellars, and Arkopolis. It will reach Monticello by February. Connection is made with the Western Union at Pine Bluff. The Monticello Branch Railroad line is operated about twelve miles, and will be completed early in February.

SPRINGFIELD, III., Jan. 20.—The State Tile-Makers' Association began its annual meeting here this afternoon, and will continue in session to-morrow. Officers were elected as follows: President, J. K. Reader, of Auburn; Vice-President, A. H. States, of Cornell; Treasurer, A. Harrocks, of Bardelph; Secretary, Samuel Anderson, of Taylorville.

CANADIAN NEWS.
TOBONTO, Jan. 20.—William McBain, contractor and builder, has failed. Liabilities, 902,000.

MONTREAL, Jan. 20.—The Caughuawago. Indians will petition the Dominion Government for full rights or citizenship.

A company has applied for an act of incorporation for lighting Montreal with electric light. MEMPHIS TO BE SEWERED.

MEMPHIS TO BE SEWERED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 20.—The work of sewering the city begins to-morrow. Col. George E. Waring, with assistant engineers, are here to superintend the work, which is expected to be completed by the middle of May. BUSINESS FAILURE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Fribune.

DECATUR. Ill., Jan. 20.—The latest business failure here is W. A. Dennis & Co., hardware dealers, who have made an assignment. Liabilities about \$4,000.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Arrived—Steamship
Montana, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 20.—Arrived—Celtic,
from New York.

Artificial Diamonds.

Losdon World.

Diamond merchants must now feel very uneasy indeed about chemical discoveries, when a man who goes to bed with haif a million worth of precious stones in his safe may awake to find that he treasures upless than the value of a sack of coals. The incident between Mr. Mactear and Prof. Maskelyne recalls to mind the curious circumstances of the demise of the Prench Professor Deprets, who actually obtained, some twenty years ago, undeabted artificial diamonds—although microscopic ones—by dint of a current acting for several months on a

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

ms Made by the Signal-Service, U. S. A., at 11 P. M., Washington Mean Time, Jan. 20, 1880. Patr. Cloud 0 0 Bar. Barometer. T. Thermometer Rainfall, past 8 h Arress point in the direction the 0000 Rand, Relially & Co., Engravers Bar 29.79 Bac 29.35 Tag R 49 TOLEDO . BAT TO BE St.Joseph Bar 20,77 Topeka New Alban FT.QIBSON MASHVILLE Bar 29,80

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 21—1 a. m.—mnessee and Ohio Valley, winds generally from east to south, partly claudy weather, why rising temperature during the day, with a slight rise, followed by thing barome. For the Lower Lake region, light snow, followed by clearing weather, rising, followed falling barometer, slight changes in temperature, northerly to westerly winds, shifting uth and west during the night.

For the Upper Lake region, cold northerly winds, shifting to east and south, writly cloudy weather, and light snow, slowly rising temperature, and stationary or slowling barometer.

GOLDEN

Salleylie Acid Injurious to the Test

Salicylic Acid Injurious to the Teet Salicylic acid, now so much in use as a den frice, is found by Dr. Buch, of St. Petersbut to be a solvent, and accordingly injurious. I Buch states that he was in the habit of using solution of three parts in 1,000 of salicylic acid lotion of such strength being fatal to bacter in a few weeks, however, he experienced singular sensation in his mouth,—the teeth a peared to become softer, and on the surfus something gritty was detected, there being edently a granular formation. Dr. Buch's eclusion is that the substance in question is salicylate of lime, and, if so, the use of the as as a dentifrice should be discountenanced.

A Slight Mistake.

Finding a basket on her stoop, a cautious woman in Newport, R. I., took it to a police station, and was surprised to learn afterward that it contained a twenty-pound turkey and not a

highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, gastritis nausea, general debility, consumption, etc. Kuin the various forms of appearance. Rumauses, general devility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, wine-like beverage (a food): made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else makes flesh and blood and strength so fust. It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of these cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fail. Send for circular. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, 179 Madison street, Chicago.

Extracted directly from the flower. This is the secret of the wonderfully sweet and penetrating qualities of the perfumes manufac-tured by J. & E. Atkinson, of London.



Rheumatism! Neuralgia! Malaria!

CABINETS

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1,500 Suits, Cloaks,

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Suit Factory in New York, at

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CHILDREN'S

Cloaks and Circulars All sizes, equally low in price.

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An Old

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CARROLLTON HOTEL,

MRS. WINSLOW'S TO SERVICE OF THE PARTY OF THE

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

PER DOZ.

MRS. WINSLOW'S For all Diseases of Children, such as Teething, Wind Colic, Diarrhoza, &c., is a safe, reliable, and harmless remedy. It softens the gumn, reduces all inflammation, and not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy te the whole aystem; gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it; on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations.

Directions accompanying each Bottle.

**B QUARD AGAINST counterfeit, poor, worthless and unprincipled imitations, which are sometimes thrust upon the unwary by reason of their large profits.

**Prince genuine unless the fac-simile

of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, to or he outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world,

Children's

BROWN'S VERMIPUGE COMPITS, for Eradicating Worms in Children, (Unfailing BROWN'S CAMPHORATED DENTURICE, for Whitening and Preserving the Test SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

ndard of Values in Cali-Theatres.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

AN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The event of the ek has been the sudden demise, on Thursverening, of Joshua A: Norton, known oughout the whole country as "Emperor rion,"—the gentlest, most inoffensive, and n,"—the gentlest, most moltensive, and greeable monomaniac that ever lived, ery name is sufficient to recall to thouser name is sufficient to recall to thouse f the bowed-down sexagenarian, clad say-blue military coat, trimmed with buttons, and adorned with epaulets,

his death was one telegram purthe inauguration at Sacramento hardly consonant with Gubernato-ty; and another from the Hon. C. l, New York, couched as follows: Accept my thanks for your interest on be-lf of my distressed countrymen. The land estion will be avoided, but grant me your thority to call on the American people to lieve Ireland's wants. You can call for ptions on the generous public of your and remit to me at your convenience." ast phase of this bogus dispatch was ly framed by the operator with refer-

Cast, and result in me a year convenience, "effecting framed by the operator with reference that the property "effecting framed by the operator with reference to the property" and the contract of the contra

last. He seldom, if ever, complained, and men who had known him for twenty years told me that he had changed but very little during that period. Always cheerful, strictly temperate and unobirusive. Norton impressed all who knew him as in many respects a man of superior ability. Indeed, there seemed so much method in his madness that it was at times difficult to realize that he was not of sound mind. I saw him within two hours of his decease, trudging along the damp sidewalk fronting Stevens' drug-store, and there was certainly nothing about him at that time to indicate that he was near his end. The funeral on Saturday was attended by a large number of his taxpayers; and now photographs of poor old Emperor Norton

ARE QUITE IN DEMAND,
especially those representing the Emperor in
juxtaposition with Howard Coet, the caller
of the San Francisco Stock Board.

That eminent functionary has had but little
to do for the past week,—the fact of a bill
having been already introduced at Sacramento to regulate stock-dealing having deterred timid operators from transacting any
business of importance, and having also given
rise to rumors that prices were to go down
lower than ever before. So late as Friday
evening I was confidently vouchsafed the information that Union would be selling for
\$100 a share within a week. It seemed,
therefore, perfectly natural on Saturday to
see the kingplin of the market make a fine
spurt and pass the \$50 mark, while its neighbors, Sierra Nevada and Mexican, under the
impetus of a \$3 and a \$2 assessment respectively, each made a corresponding advance.
On the other hand, Ophir having declared
another \$1 dividend, that security fell precisely the amount of the dividend; and thus
the old maxim, that everything goes by contraries in the stock market, was abundantly
justified.

Some people have thought that the fact of

Some people have thought that the fact of the new Constitution prohibiting short selling would prevent prices falling or rising so suddenly as in times past; but it is doubtful if there will be any change at all. Provided a customer's margins are good, all he has to do when shorting a stock is to accept the loan thereof from the selling broker, and sign a paper to that effect. Thus, when a customer shorts say fifty Union at \$50 a share, his account is credited with \$2,500, but he is a lso debited with \$2,500 for fifty Union loaned him. If he covers, say a month later, at \$40, he is debited with \$2,000, and credited with the \$2,500 representing the return of the loan. So, in the same way, every obnoxious provision of the new Constitution can, and will, be evaded,—far brighter legal talent being employed in the interest of the evaders than in that of the framers of the new organic law. Some of the provisions of the bill at present before the Legislature

EXCITE NO LITTLE HILABITY,— EXCITE NO LITTLE HILABITY,-

excrre no Little Hilarity,—
that, for instance, in which it is stipulated that a broker shall hand in to his customer the number of the certificate of stock purchased or sold. Your Board of Trade men, accustomed to deal dally in hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat or corn, will understand the stupendous perspicacity which must have inspired such a proviso, and also how terribly bad a customer would feel when he heard that his Hale & Norcross certificate was No. 56,407, instead of No. 34,805. It is suggested that the new law should also compel brokers to return on demand to their customers the identical \$20 pieces which the latter may have deposited with them, and also that, when the record is read, each broker should be compelled to state whether he proposes to deliver that 100 Belcher in five, ten, twenty, or fifty share lots.

It is no secret that hitherto anti-stock legislation at Sacramento has been warded off by abundance of financial pap furnished by San Francisco. This year, however, there will be nothing of the kind. The brokers are unanimous on the question that the Sacramento Solons may do as they please, and, when this is thoroughly understood, it may be taken for granted that nothing very terrible will be reserved.

winters, we have had such an amount of chilly, gusty, driving wind and rain storms that people began to question whether, impelled by the rotary movement of the globe, they might not have lighted upon Alaska instead of San Francisco. Of course, it was all very well to lay the whole blame of the matter upon the sun's spots and yesterday's eclipse; but certainly another such winter will prove fatal to California's "glorious climate" prestige.

The weather has been a sad bar to a number of contemplated social festivities. Fortunately, however, it held up last Thursday, when Gov. Perkins was inaugurated at Sacramento. The inaugural ball, to take place to-morrow evening, promises to be un-

San Francisco society will be constantly oscillating between the State and the Commercial Capital.

Just now the lion in fashionable society here is Sir George Bridges, a young Englishman, passionately fond of flowers and music, a clever reciter, an ardent lover of the drama, and withal romantic in appearance. Needless to say that under such circumstances he is a general favorit among the ladies, and several entertainments have been gotten up in his honor at Mare Island as well as in this city. Probably few Englishmen—and certainly very few of his age—have so extensive an acquaintance among American professionals, both on the lyric and dramatic stage, as this son of an English rural clergyman. He purposes thoroughly familiarizing himself with the flora of California, and for that purpose will remain on this Coast for several months.

What with the bad weather and the occurrence of the week of prayer,

rence of the week of prayer,

THE THEATRES
have been doing an unsatisfactory business, with the exception of the Colville Folly Company at the Rush Street. Thanks in great part to Miss Eme Hoseau's singing and Roland Reed's comic acting, that troupe has played a fairly successful season of eleven weeks at Manager Locke's snug theatre. Over the way, Herrmann has also attracted moderately good audiences to the Standard with his exposures of Spiritualism and feats of sleight-of-hand; but the California Theatre, one block above, has done wretchedly

with his exposures of Spiritualism and reasof sleight-of-hand; but the California Theatre, one block above, has done wretchedly with "Pygmalion and Galathea." This week "The Elves," or, as others call it, "The Statue Bride," is be played; and, for the sake of such excellent and painstaking artists as Miss Rose Osborne and Mr. George Chaplin, it may well be hoped that the audiences will improve in point of numbers. It has really seemed as though a pall had fallen over what historically and otherwise ought to be the leading theatre west of the Rocky Mountains. At the Baldwin, "The Palace of Truth," with ita beautiful language and admirable rendering, has not attracted such audiences to the lower portion of the house as might have been expected. The gallery, however, has been crowded by persons desirous of witnessing the aerobatic feats of the Davend troupe, and the negro-minstrel exhibition of the American Four. Contrasting the cold reception which greeted Gilbert's graceful satire with the thunders of applause which followed the gynnastic and burnt-cork performances, one is forced to the Gilbert's graceful satire with the thunders of applause which followed the gymnastic and burnt-cork performances, one is forced to the unwelcome conclusion that the audiences were attracted by the variety-show portion of the entertainment, and considered "The Palace of Truth" as merely thrown in to fill up the evening. The magnificent prismatic effects produced by the plashing waters from the fountain of the Palace are quite a feature of the piece. Next week Clara Morris appears in "Man and Wife," and, if anybody can fill the theatre, she will do it.

body can fill the theatre, she will do it.

CARLOTTA PATTI'S

success at the Grand Opera-House has not been anything like so marked as had been anticipated. Her failure to appear at the second concert induced some persons with inconveniently long memories to remark that they liked her better twenty-odd years ago; and then the reopening of the feud between Mr. De Munck and Mr. Fischof also rather tended to disgust San Franciscans with the combination. People are now looking forward with pleasurable anticipation to Wilhelmi's concerts at the California, and to the English Opera Company at the Bush street. The Tivol tavern concert-hall—admission 25 cents—has made quite a hit with "Giroffé-Girofia," and many a visitor, after paying his two-bits admission, spends \$2 in edibles and drinks. Such is the attraction of free-andeasy places of anusement that the Tivoli management have provided themselves with excellent dramatic and vocal talent; and, judging from present appearances, the tendency seems more and more to encourage enterprises of this sort, and to discourage the legitimate dramatic from the contraction of the concurage the legitimate dramatic is costly appurite.

mander Gorringe, U. S. N., announces the discovery of Masonic emblems in the foundation of the obelisk at Alexandria, under the pedestal on which it was set by the Romans. Drawings were made, and the emblems were preserved as they were found. The special correspondent of the New York World, dispatching from Alexandria under date of Nov. 13, said:

"The pedestal of the obelisk, the existence of which has for the first time been revealed by Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe, is, as he has already informed you, about nine feet square and nearly seven feet in hight. It rests upon three fine well-preserved marble steps, with a base of masonry. The lowest of these three steps is only eighteen inches above the level of the sea. Clearly the surface of the soil here was but a triffe above the level of the sea when the obelisk, removed from Heliopolis, was set up here some eighteen centuries ago. Since that time there has been an accumulation of earth and sand to the depth of thirteen or fourteen feet, burying the marble steps, the pedestal, and finally the foot of the obelisk itself."

The letter Just quoted alludes to Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe's letter of Nov. 3, printed in the World of Nov. 22; and the letter says:

"I found that the heel of the obelisk had been covered with masonry recently put around it, possibly by Mr. Dixon, I have not yet removed the masonry which covers the position of the crabs that were discovered by Mr. Dixon, and I am unable yet to say whether the crabs were removed, but I suspect that they were. The obelisk rests on a monolithic pedestal nine feet square and seven feet deep of Syene granit, the same material from which the obelisk was hewn; and no base could be better suited for the purpose. I shall, of course, remove it and take it home. Below this are steps. We do not know as yet how many. The upper one is five feet below the level of the ground; it is also a monolith, and appears to be granit."

LATEST.

Alexandran a firm mediately under the pedestal of the obelisk and in the east angle

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

The Gay Season-Army and Navy German-Reception at the White House.

Mrs. Gen. Sherman's Party-Weddings-Ladies' Lunch—Secretary Ram-sey's Entertainment.

The Presidential Question-Rival Candidates Home Rule Amusements Distinguished Visitors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—Society is ubilant. The winter of its discontent is nade glorious summer by GAY AND FESTIVE GATHERINGS

of every description. Breakfast-parties, la-dies' lunches, morning-calls, kettledrums, dinners, receptions, dances, and suppers fol-low in rapid succession, surrounding our pleasure-lovers as the British cavalry at alaklava was encircled by the Russian artillery. Carriage-drivers get but little rest, mantuamakers stitch early and late, mumanual makers stitch early and late, interest sticians begin to look pale, and purveyors of good cheer have to refuse orders on account of existing arrangements. Never, within the memory of the oldest inhabitants, has the etropolis been so gay; and it is a source of generally-expressed regret that in three weeks the curtain will fall, the lights will be extinguished, and all amusements will be ended by the austerities of Lent. N'importe! Until then the revels and the racket can go

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB was the advance guard in the fashionable movements of the past week, and its assembly on Monday night was a very enjoyable affair. Mrs. Ricketts received, and the guests included the very cream of the Diplomatic Corps, the army and navy people, and the Congressionals. The German, led by Lieut. Slack, of the Marine Corps, was begun at midnight, and kept up until after 3 o'clock. Among the ladies who threaded its mazes were the daughters of Secretary Ramsey, Senator Davis, of West Virginia, Representative Chalmers, Gen. Sherman, Adjutant-General Townsend, Admiral Almy, Riggs, the banker, and Mr. Ray. There were a few

VERY STUNNING TOILETS
worn by the diplomatic and other ladies, but
the demoiselles were dressed with refreshing
simplicity. They wore light pink or blue
silks, white or rose-colored crapes, soft creamcolored cashmeres or dainty muslins, trimmed couples danced in the German, and Lieut. Slack found it no easy task to lead the intricate figures, some of which he originated for the occasion.

Gen. Le Duc gave a small party on Monday evening, at which he had his friends who are to stand by him in his coming investigation by a committee of the House of Representa-

A KETTLEDRUM at the residence of Mrs. Niles was the Tues day attraction from 4 till 7, and the crowd not only filled the spacious drawing-rooms, but swarmed out into the conservatory, while there was a constantly-replenished punch-bowl. The tea-kettle was on a table in the dining-room, with salads, oysters, ice-creams, THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION

on Tuesday evening was like all other receptions at the White Honse, except that Mrs. Hayes, who had heretofore only appeared in plain black silk dresses, astonished her friends by wearing an elaborate costume of lack velvet and brocade, trimmed with gold all broidery, and with a flowing court-train. She is a fine-looking lady, and the dress becomes her well.

From the reception some went over to the sleepy old faubourg of Georgetown, where there was a masquerade. Others drove to the Navy-Yard, where the daughters of

ling is to show an intimacy for Mrs. Sprague HOTEL-HOP AT WILLARD was the closing entertainment of Friday night, and the boarders at that hostelrie, with their friends, had a famous time. The patriarchal Hannibal Hamlin, fresh from the seene of strife at Augusta, mingled in the merry dance with the joyous abandon of a boy of 20; and Senator Gordon, of Georgia, was dancing away in the same set most joyously. The Ebbitt House has music every night for its patrons to dance to after dinner; and the ladies of the Riggs House give a party next week.

A SUNNY SATURDAY
was enjoyed yesterday; and Mrs. Hayes had
a crowded reception at the White House, including Mrs. Logan and a bevy of Illinois

Miss McLean, of Baltimore, whose father is building a winter-residence here, gave an elaborate ladies' lunch at Wormley's; Miss Ferdon gave a kettledrum from 4 to 7; and Mrs. McCeney invited a party of ladies to meet Miss Fletcher at tea.

When it is remembered that, in addition to the above chronicled festivities, there were receptions on every day of the week by the wives of the Cabinet-officers, the Senators, the Representatives, the Judges the army wives of the Cabinet-officers, the Sen the Representatives, the Judges, the and navy officers, and the citizens,—each having their "day,"—it must be con that Washington is gay and festive just

NEXT WEEK'S INVITATIONS AREAT WEER'S INVITATIONS
are for the Bachelors' German on Monday,
and for a reception on the same night by Mrs.
Gov. Claffin, at which young Mr. Bright, of
England, will be present. On Tuesday evening Mrs. Calderon Carlisle will be "athome"
and the Misses Kennedy, on Capitol Hill
will give a fancy-dress party. On Wednes
day Mrs. Carroll will give a ball; and so the
entertainments will be continued,—each one entertainments will be continued with its delights, eclipsing the membrances of its predecessor. THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION

is meanwhile being discussed by the gentlemen at dinner-parties where those of the same opinion are congregated. Don Cameron is doing all in his power to continue the Philadelphia Grant boom until the Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania has chosen a Grant delegation to the Chicago Convention; but it is rumored that there are manifestations of opposition by leading Republicans in different parts of the State, which may make the Convention a stormy one. Cameron is, however, very sanguine; and he declares that Grant will have no opposition amounting to anything at Chicago.

SHERMAN'S ADHERENTS
are getting quite hopeful again. Ex-Senator

SHERMAN'S ADHERENTS
are getting quite hopeful again. Ex-Senator
Henderson, of St. Louis, is here, with his
accomplished wife; and he has led the way
in outspoken opposition to Grant, and in the
advocacy of Sherman's nomination. Blaine
has not of late been talked about in connection with the Presidency, so interested has
every one been in his management of matters
in Maine; but he will soon be here, fighting
his own battles, and, with the sparkling Gall
Hamilton to enliven his frequent dinnerparties. Once in a while, some honest Republican is heard to quietly express his preferences for

but there is no place here where such preferences can be crystallized into shape, nor has Mr. Washburne any avowed representative here. If his standard is ever raised, however, there will soon be a numerous rally about him. Vice-President Wheeler is the favorit choice of a considerable number of the Republicans hereabout; and some of them want Senator Windom as Vice-President. Wheeler and Windom would make a strong team before the people.

THE SQABBLED DEMOCRATS

are trying hard to pitch upon a candidate

THE SQABILED DEMOCRATS

are trying hard to pitch upon a candidate who can get the united vote of all their New York factions, and they are concentrating on Seymour; but he doesn't boom well. Bayard thinks that he should have the nomination; but he can hardly keep out of a financial discussion which will kill him as dead as Julius Cesar. Thurman doesn't give up the ship yet, despite his defeat in Ohio; and he will before very long make a long and severely bitter speech in opposition to the great railroad monopolies. Of course,

OLD UNCLE SAMMY TILDEN cannot be made to count himself out; but those who have seen him recently say that he had better abandon politics, and make his peace with his Maker, at the earliest possible minute. It is not impossible that the cipher-dispatches may be brought to the front again soon, some new and startling developments having been unearthed.

for this District is now being agitated by cit-

orce at Chicago mext June ween now and next June ween now and next the Pennsy it awkward to have the Pennsy it awkward to have the Pennsy it awkward to have the Pennsy it weeks to have the Pennsy it were the

A SUBGICAL FEAT.

Rebuilding a Patient's Nose-T planting One of His Pingers New York Times, Jon. 2.

A very extraordinary operation, and that has only one precedent, and no continuous precedent, and no continuous precedent. that has only one precedent, and no complete parallel in surgical history, is now in progres at Bellevue Hospital. The patient, a your man 21 years of age, had previously bettreated for a degeneration of the tissues of the nose, which is described upon the hospital progression of the second of t the congenital malformation familiarly styled the cleft palate, and had a deformity of the lip which caused considerable eversion, and pre-vented him from holding a cigar or cigaret smoking, this state of facts was one that he lamented exceedingly. To these troubles, which impaired the function of articulation and materially interfered with the probability of his obtaining remunerative employment, he added a settled conjunctivitis, which impaired his vision, prevente reading more than a few minutes at reading more than a few minutes at a time, and in consequence he was obliged to sleep with his eyes bandaged in order to avoid the annoyance given by flies to ulcerated or inflamed and semi-purulent surfaces.

The immediate cause of the so-called lupoid ulceration of the nose was a blow

with a club, received some years across the nose a little below the bridge. Inflammation and resolution were followed by a malignant and resolution were followed by a malignant and progressive ulcer, which gradually consumed the mucous, muscular, and cartilaginous tissues of the nose, and finally attacked the osseous structures, which, when he was first admitted to the hospital, were extensively necrosed. No history of scrofula or other malignant diseases could be obtained, and the ulceration ultimately yielded to treatment, leaving an unsightly opening which led directly to the posterior cavities. The patient's physical

the posterior cavities. The patient's physical constitution was 'not only good, but rather

injury for which he was treated, he had been noted among his acquaintances for robust health and extraordinary endurance.

Some six ago, moved by the entreaties of the patient, who offered to submit to any operation which would remedy the unsightliness of his physical appearance and sufficiently restore his articulation to enable him to get employment, a distinguished surgeon in this city, whose name is suppressed by particular request, consented to perform the in this city, whose name is suppressed by particular request, consented to perform the unparalleled operation which has been attracting so many medical visitors to the hospital within the last few days. This was nothing less than the construction of a new nose to take the place of the lost organ, by transplanting the second and third phalanges of the middle finger of the left hand. There exists in surgical history, experts say, only one precedent for this operation, and that an English one, performed by a surgeon

the best provided in the most of the best of the best

ATTEMPT AT REGICIDE Narrow Escape of the Span the Emotion of His You Correspondence London & MADRID, Dec. 31.—The reg

MADRID, Dec. 31.—The regicide de commit his caime on Dec. 30, and he his Lafaucheux double-barrelled pis started for the Plaza di Orsenie, square in front of the palace is styl waited about the gardens, while full of nurses and childrefixed upon the principle gate most eligible spot for the commission crime. Before the gate are two large me. Before the gate are two lar xes, from which the soldiers pa road twenty yards off, and bet nting arms to a passing carriage

bones, harge sensual mouth, brows restless eyes, low forehead, shaggy hab, and heavy chin give him a look of gress energy and brute force. He never since straight at any one, and is very pratent is his answers, though he adheres to his story about his connection with the two publicans, who are likely to be arraigned as his accomplices. Not a word of repentance or regret dropped from the lips of this very young criminal, even when his mother and hother's names were mentioned. He has the habit of shutting his eyes and leaning bed when pressed with questions on how he applyed his time in the last fortnight above all, on what were his means of extended the serious position in which his heims crime had placed him, and told him he out to make a clean breast of his motive; but he merely stared and shook his head, aying that but for the suggestion of his two integrators he would simply have committed suicide.

IRISH EMIGRATION PLAN.

Cable Speciel.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Mr. Vere Foster, of Belfast, has addressed a letter to Mr. Farrell which is published in the Belfast Northern Whig. Mr. Foster offen to donate £15,000 to assist emigration from Donegal, Clare, Kerry, Cork, and Commist to Canada and the Western States of Amelica. He says he feels sure the American will heartily cooperate in the plan he proposes for relieving the distress in Ireland.

The Irish National Land League have solved to hold a great meeting in Phonis Park, in furtherance of the land movement, Feb. 22.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Benjamin L. Mansfield, residing at No. 1237 Indiana avenue, attempted to commit suicide at 2 o'clock this morning by taking a dose of morphine. His act was discovered shortly thereafter, and a couple of physicians, who were at once summoned, thought at 2:30 a. m. that he would recover. Mansfield is a member of the lumber are of Porter & Co., No. 34 Lumber street, and it is supposed that business complications of a unknown character, as well as domestic difficulties led to the attempt. He has a win and two children. The news was prompty telegraphed to the city by the station at Lieut. Barrett's station.

Boynton Going for Gen. Sherman Special to Cincinnati Commercial Washington, Jan. 19.—Gen. Boynton. Spondent of the Cincinnati Commercial institute a suit for damages against Gen. man for libel; and the latter will have a to prove the truth of some of the hard things has said about Boynton. Last week, in an institute a suit for damages against Gen. Sherman stated that Gen. Boynton was said about Boynton. Last week, in an institute without character, and that for a sand dollars he would slander his own most that he is very persistent and energetic in man facturing faisehoods, and many other remarks, referring to Boynton's attack up accuracy of Sherman's autoblography. Boynton comes out in a card this morning form of action which will select a tribunit of form of action which will afford Gen. Sealed an opportunity to prove the truth of statements or exhibit him to the world statements or exhibit him to the world in the affirmative, and repeated what he said. Boynton at once took steps to bridge suit, and his potition will be filed in or two.

Under the law of the District of Commission of the com

lent Asso

ted a report, showing that the the books of the Secretary, I had found his accounts all states. Mr. J. W. Scott of the L presented two or three american trained the requisit time. The mothese amendments was that constitution. Upon this wowns appointed, consisting or gentlemen: J. W. Scott, C. Robinson, Fort Wayne; M. Louergan, New York. This ported the following as an rather a substitute, to Sec. 5:

ported the following as an rather a substitute, to Sec. 5:

Upon positive proof of the member, the Board of Directors appropriation equal to \$2 for each on the folls of the Association, a same to the person or persons and the folls of the Association, as ment; and the Board of Director and the second of the folls of the Association, or as ordered by his last ment; and the Board of Director distely order an assessment of membership, as shown by the besociation, or as ordered by his last ment; and the Board of Director distely order an assessment of members to pay the next loss.

The amendment was adopted association as a second that was indulged badge for the Association as gested that a diamond pin his better proper thing, but Hask and time the members would to wear them would be who of the house were asleep. Fit tee was appointed, consisting king, Chicago: D. C. Sheard John Baugh, St. Paul, to sele a badge, and report at the next On motion, a committee was nominate officers for the enact of T. E. Lonerg L. E. Howard, Chicago; George and the coming year. The Mominations submitted the fundames, who were ananimous! Traident—Charles C. Histon, C. Vice President—William Willy York; Charles L. Weathertee, or

Anduvination was received in Parsons, Division Superinted also Shore & Michigan South Visit the Stock Yards by specially was accepted, and it was decimembers of the Association of the Michigan Central depot in the train at 10 o'clock. An also exceived from Eugene Tos Soston Theatre company at M.

Boston Theatre company at M was accepted with the thank elation.

After some impromptu spec convention adjourned until he it was decided that when inally adjourned it be to New third Theaday in January, 188 THE BANQUET.

The members of the Associated at about half past 9 in a land after the President called order he said that he had omia Finance Committee, and wo inceed to do so as follows: Howard, F. L. Sievans, and Pall of Chicago.

rebuilt at the REGICIDE

ucen Christine eing one of the have seen in th

w forehead, shaggy hair, give hiss a look of great e force. He never glances me, and is very prudent in gh he adheres to his story ion with the two publicant, be arraigned as his accommend of repentance or reach the lips of this very young the his mother and brother mentioned. He has the his eyes and leaning back the questions on how he emit the last fortnight, and twere his means of existency reminded him of the tent of his motives; but he nd shook his head, saying aggestion of his two institutions.

MIGRATION PLAN.

MGRATION PLAN.

Jable Special.

21.—Mr. Vere Foster, of seed a letter to Mr. Parnell lished in the Belfast Mr. Foster offers to a seist emigration from Kerry, Cork, and Conaught Western States of Americals sure the Americans rate in the plan he protected in the plan he protected in the plan he protected in the land League has regreat meeting in Phoenix nee of the land movement.

PTED SUICIDE.

ansfield, residing at No.

ue, attempted to commit

this morning by taking a

His act was discovered,

and a couple of physi
tonce summoned, thought

he would recover. Mr.

mber of the lumber firm

o. 34 Lumber street, and it

asiness complications of an

acr, as well as domestic

he attempt. He has a wife

The news was promptly

city by the station-keeps

station.

g for Gen. Sherman.

incinnati Commercial.

19.—Gen. Boynton, cerrecinnati Gazette, will at once
damages against Gen. Sherthe latter will have a chance
of some of the hard things is
tone. Last week, in an interwas to be published, Gent Gen. Boynton was a man
aracter, and that for a thosid slander his own mother;
stent and energetic in mantite, and many other similate Boynton's attack upon the
nan's autobiography. Genin a card this morning anwill select a tribunal and a
h will afford Gen. Sherman
prove the truth of thesbit him to the world as

the Sherman inclosing a

mote to Sherman, inclosing ow, and asked Sherman replied and repeated what he had nee took steps to bring the cition will be filed in a day

the District of Columbia mobel, no matter how severe is therman will find it very direct hot his statements about is universally regarded as antious correspondent.

Kinredge, Toledo; W. W. Towne, Harvard, Ill.; W. H. Fineh, Klibourn City, Wis.; P. G. Ballingall, Ottumwa, Ia.; J. W. Almy, Louisville; W. C. Furst, Springfield; G. F. Pfingst, Indianapolis; E. R. Egnew, Indianapolis; J. H. Spires, Grand Haven; William Gadii, Cincinnad; H. H. Robinson, Fort Wayne; D. C. Shears, Toledo; George P. Gilford, Jr., Oconomowoc: Boyd Pantlind, Grand Rapids: George M. Colburn, Niagara Julis, John Baugh, St. Paul; I. D. Crawford, Buffaio; W. B. Caswell, Johiet; William Wilkinson, Saratoga Springs; C. P. Clemes, Montrel; T. E. Lonergan, Hotel Mail., New York; W. B. Walker, Harvard, Ill.; R. W. Coob, Defroit; A. M. Campbell, Columbus; C. W. White, Milwankee; Josh Gregg, Indianapolis; Wesley Austin, St. Louis; C. L. Chapman, Dunlap, Ia.; D. C. Miller, New York; J. W. Hutchinson, Minnetonka, Minn. The following were from Chicago: Jewett Wilton, Co. J. Alvini Hulbert, Jesse Hipple, A. H. Haskins, John Cunningham, George A. Cobb, C. W. Dabb, E. W. Howes, F. L. Sievens, H. P. Morgan, M. O'Brien, M. A. Loring, W. C. Snow, H. A. Winters, W. D. Rector, S. P. Skinner, R. Gardner, P. W. Gates, Jr., L. J. W. Vary (Reporter), J. W. Fagan, C. S. Mathews, J. E. Waterhouse, George Morgan, L. E. Howard, F. F. Craxon, A. J. Kilkenney, H. W. Smith, G. A. Hanaford, J. E. Clark, H. J. Bohn, O. M. Sumner, W. T. Bothwell, H. W. Smith, G. R. Dunne, F. W. Riee and J. W. Scott (Hotel Reporter), S. F. Wells, J. H. Richardson, G. W. Reynolds, W. F. Wentworth, J. E. Cummings, J. W. Bye, and B. D. Tice.

Mr. Charles C. Hilton, of the Sherman House, the President, called the meeting to order and presided, and F. W. Riee, of the Hotel Reporter, officiated in the capacity of Secretary.

The address of the President was the first the context and presided, and F. W. Riee, of the Hotel Reporter, officiated in the capacity of Secretary.

The address of the President was the first thing in order. He said that he was no speech-maker, and therefore they must not axpect much from him. He alluded to the occasion as being the first reunion of hotel men in the country. Some of the members had come a long distance, and some of them lived in Chicago. It was his pleasant task, on behalf of the Chicago members, to welsome the visiting members to this city—with open arms and open doors, to their mesides and to their frugal repasts. Applause. He congratulated them upon this assistance gathering, and thought it argued well for the future of the Society. He reviewed the history of the Association, and felt good over the success it had met with. At its present progress, he predicted that they would have not less than 700 or 800 members at the time of their next reunion. He extended thanks on behalf of the Association to Messrs. Scott & Rice, the proprietans of the National Hotel Reporter, for their interest in the Society, and for the service rendered by them. He complimented the Association on the character of its members, and he hoped that those who came from a distance would not be disappointed.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

Mr. F. W. Rice, of the National Hotel Reporter, Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, submitted his first annual report, which was adopted. The receipts were, for membership initiation fees, \$522; for first death loss assessment, \$261; total receipts for the year, \$783. The disbursements for postage, blank books, printing, stationery, clerk hire, fees returned, and sundries, were \$212.62; cash balance, \$570.38.

Messay, J. Cauningham, and Charles, J.

cters hire, rees returned, and sundiries, were \$212.62; cash balance, \$570.38.

Mesars, J. Cunpingham and Charles J. Mathews, the Examining Committee, submitted arroot, showing that they had examined the books of the Secretary, F. W. Rice, and had found his accounts all straight.

Mr. J. W. Soot, of the Hotel Reporter, presented two or three amendments to the constitution and by-laws, which had laid over the requisit time. The most important of these amendments as that of Sec. 5 of the constitution. Upon this work a committee was appointed, consisting of the following rentlemen: J. W. Scott, Chicago; H. H. Robinson, Fort Wayne; M. M. Towne, Harvard; T. C. Gaddis, Cincinnati; and T. E. Loueram, New York. This Committee reported the following as an amendment, or rather a substitute, to Sec. 5:

Upon positive proof of the death of any member, the Board of Directors shall order an appropriation equal to \$2 for each member them on the rolls of the Association, and shall pay the same to the sperson or persons previously designated by the deceased upon his application for membership, as shown by the books of the Association, or as ordered by his last will and testament; and the Board of Directors shall immediately order an assessment of \$2 upon each member to pay the paxt loss.

The amendment was adopted.

The amendment was adopted.

ASSOCIATION BADGE. ASSOCIATION BADGE.

Some talk was indulged in regarding a badge for the Association. Some one suggested that a diamond pin [langhter] would be the proper thing, but Haskins thought the only time the members would have a chance to wear them would be when the guests of the house were asleep. Finally a committee was appointed, consisting of A. H. Haskins, Chicago; D. C. Shears, Toledo; and John Baugh, St. Faul, to select a design for a badge, and report at the next meeting.

On motion, a committee was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, to report at the afternoon session. The committee consisted of T. E. Lonergan, New York; L. E. Howard, Chicago; George N. Colburn, Maran; M. M. Towne, Harvard, Ill.; and J. W. Soot, Chicago.

The meeting then took a recess until afternoon. In the afternoon, the principal business be-

THE HOTEL MEN.

F. Dodies, H. A. Winter, J. E. Waterhouse, and P. W. Gates, Jr., and were sent into the laddles of the later names opposit the places and P. W. Gates, Jr., and were sent into the laddles of the later names opposit the places and P. W. Gates, Jr., and were sent into the superstance of the laddles of the later names opposit the places and P. W. Gates, Jr., and were sent into the found that past II, when the toasis were shown and responded to, both toasis were shown and the waters were excented in a beautiful manner with cut flowers and smilax, and the waiters were marched in and out artistically to the time of music, as discoursed by Hand's Orchestre just outside the door.

The toasis offered were as follows:

"Our Association: may it draw together the hotel-men of America in bonds of fracteristic, and tend to the benefit and protection of all." Responded to by T. E. Lonergan, of New York.

"Our Visiting Members; they were strangeness, whom were the following: H. F. Mirrelgo, Toledo, W. W. Towne, Harvard, III.; W. H. Fineb, Kilbourn City, Wis.: P. G. Ballman, Ottumwa, Ia.; J. W. Almy, Louiswille; W. C. Furst, Springfield; G. F. Pinast, Indianapolis; E. R. Egnew, Indianapolis; J. H. Spires, Grand Haven; William godis; J. H. Spires, Grand Haven; William godis; J. H. Spires, Grand Haven; William godis; J. Geonemowoc: Boyd Pantlind, Grand Rapids: George M. Colburn, Ningaras palls John Baush, St. Paul; I. D. Crawball, J. C. Connemowoches, Gorg P. Chillert, J. Ceonemowoches, Gorg P. Chillert, J. C. Connemowoches, Gorg P. Chillert, J. C. Connemowoches, J. C. P. Clemes, Wontreal; T. E. Lonergan, Hotel Matl., New Yolice Of The People.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A Rare Coln. the h To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. WATSON, Mo., Jan. 16 .- Will you please in WATSON, Mo., Jan. 16.—Will you please inform me the kind and value of the following described coin: Date, 1856; on one side the head of Liberty and stars, and "Compos spiel Münze," and on the other the spread eagle with "E Pluribus Union" on a scroll, and "In unitate Fortitudo." It is the size of a \$20 gold piece, but not so thick and heavy.

[Its value is about five cents. It is used for swindling greenhorns, who Iancy it is a gold coin.]

The Weather.

To the Editor of The Chicago Troussa.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—In the table of weather "indications" telegraphed daily from Washington, there are usually four divisions, viz.: Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, Lower Lakes, Upper Lakes, and Upper Mississippl and Lower Missonri Valleys. Now, Lake Michigan is in the latitude of the Lower Lakes, although it is usually classed as an Upper Lake; and, indeed, Chicago seems to be about equi-distant from the four divisions named. Will you kindly inform a constant reader of The Tribune which of the four divisions Chicago is located in?

[Chicago is in the Upper Lake region; the

[Chicago is in the Upper Lake region; the divisions are not made purely on a basis of latitude.]

Taxation of Greenbacks.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
Rio, Wis., Jan. 19.—I write to request you Rio, Wis., Jan. 19.—I write to request you to inform us through your columns whether greenbacks, as money or currency, are liable to taxation; and, if not so liable, upon what ground they are exempt. The burden of unsupported assertion in this community is that they are not taxable; and in the absence of authority, and the seeming unreasonableness of the statement, the writer is loath to believe that they are so exempt. I am aware that United States bonds are so exempt, but I also know, or rather believe, that there is special act of Congress that protects them from taxation, and that they were thus favored for the avowed purpose of inducing from taxation, and that they were thus favored for the avowed purpose of inducing capitalists to invest in them. I am not a ware that greenbacks, as money, in my possession, are so exempted by any act of Congress. In the absence of any such act, I infer that, if so exempt, that such exemption would be in the nature of a judicial decision. OBSERVER.

[This question has been asked and answered parhaps 500 times, more or less, in The Tribune. Greenbacks, which are Government obligations, as much, so as bonds, are not taxable by States and municipal authorities. It is so stated in the law, and has been so decided by Supreme Courts. are not taxable by States and municipal authorities. It is so stated in the law, and has been so decided by Supreme Courts. The act of Feb. 25, 1862, by which greenbacks were made a legal-tender, provided "that all stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States held by individuals, corporations, or associations within the United States shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority." In the act of March 3, 1863, it was also provided, "and all bonds and Treasury notes or United States notes issued under the provisions of this act shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority." This has been the law of the United States from the dates of these acts down to the present time. This exemption is repeated in other acts beside those we have quoted from.

Bank-notes, however, are taxable in the hands of the boider; so are gold and sliver coin; but how much revenue does Wisconsin derive therefrom? Practically nothing. And so, if greenback money were taxable, no revenue would be obtained from that source, for the same reason;—viz.: the holders would not return it to the assessors for taxation, just as they don't return other taxable currency.]

A Correction in Spelling That Should Be Made.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribus.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—The profesional etymologists ar the class of peple who hav suported, mentained, and apologized for the barbarus spelling of the English tung. They hav contended that to reform the spelling wud destroy the visible history and origin of the language inscribed in the ritten words. As meny of these gentlemen ar readers of

wud destroy the visible history and origin of the language inscribed in the ritten words. As meny of these gentlemen ar readers of THE TRIBUNE, wil som of them explane thru its colums in what way the etymology of the following fifteen words wud be defaced and destroyed, or their origin and history lost to the world, if the final c were dropt from each

for at the Atternoon session. The committee of the Commit

The Distress Among the People of the Emerald Isle.

That Distress Caused by the Present System of Land-Tenure.

Hospin Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—I had an opportunity, the other evening, to converse with a special commissioner lately sent to Ireland to report upon the prevailing distress. His observations on the ifficulties that at present beset the Irish people were extremely interesting, and I think many parts of the interview will be of interest to your readers.

How the Peasants Are Reduced to the Condition of Serfa.

sine scale stracted when the frame property in their present difficulties than most Englishmen are. We at home have little idea of the misery and destitution that prevail in the Mester districts. The land-oppression there is most stracted to the strate of the strate of the strate of a pessant-proprietorship continues to vigorously. Originally land-meetings were only held to induce the landlords rounded to reduce current reputs; but, as distress pinched more keenly, and landlords seemed unwilling to make fair concession, the scope of the League-meetings extended, and now the great unajority of the occupiers and tillers of the solin those counties in which the movement is so strong, will listen to nothing short of the adoption of a peasant-proprietary system not dissimilar to that of France. The action of the present system of land-tenure in Ireland is such that the tillers of the soil have no security whatever that they will be allowed to enjoy the produce of their own labor. According to the law now existing, a landlord may turn out the man who by successive improvements has perhaps doubled the value of the farm he occupies, without compensating him in any way. A farmer, no matter how industrious and thrifty, and bew well situated he is to-day, may find himself to-morrow with no roof to shelter him, and no means with which to support himself and his family. This condition has.

REDUCED THE CELTIC TENANTS TO SERFS.

"I will bell you a single instance that came beneath my notice, which strikingly exemplifies the prevalent idea in regard to the relation of landlord and tenant. A new landlord had come in possession, his tenants accosted him with a support of the farm he could be related to the relation of landlord find farmer of from the to firty screen in extent. He told me tenst, when he first things there poor people did was to use for his favor with gifts. Like the pagens of old, they sought to proprint the marrial property which as a subject to the country and they knew this pleasure he could deprive them of a

must not be forgotten that out of this sum his rent must be paid. Therefore the failure of his small crop means starvation to him.

"I have told you that there is no limit to which the landford

CANNOT GO IN GRINDING HIS TENANTRY.
The existence of laws with such possibilities seems to me sufficient to banish forever contentment and prosperity from a country beneath their baneful power. Eviction is, as I have said, at the pleasure of a landlord; but there is an equally unjust method of confiscation, of which the tenant is in as great fear as if being driven from his but. That is the reising of rents in proportion to the improvements he effects. Can anything be more inhuma? Can you wonder that progress is impossible in a land in which the tiller of the soil is burdened proportionately as he struggles to breathe, the more fleries grow the efforts to estific him? Have stupefied by what I saw of this. On one estate that I visited I found that rentals had been increased from four to five fold. It is not as if the owners of the property had been the means of thus improving their lands. What has been done has been achieved by the severe toil of the occupiers. I saw, while on my mission, one estate where men were occupying holdings entirely reclaimed by the labor of the tenants, where rents had been periodically increased as fast as the land had been made fit for oultivation. I read of eases such as this in overypaper I pick up. Once I would not be abore of the truthfulness. There is an instance to the point recently reported, in which a property numbering 150 tenants has been so burdened by this means that now there are but two of the tenants who can pay their real.

"How is it possible that under such a system as this the people should thrive? And it is perfectly well known that the effect of the dread in which the tenant lives is to prevent his doing half of what he could on the two of the dread in which the tenant lives is to prevent his doing half of what he could do in the way of improvement at home.

"But I queri

NOT NO PAY ALL THRIE RESTS.

No one has ever advocated not paying any rents. But the worst landlords are precisely those who, in spite of the failure of the harvest, and the ruinous fall in prices of all farm-produce consequent upon the American competition, have made no sign with regard to reduction. It is impossible now for such tenants to pay rents which were only just within the limit of their power when prices were high; and, with the sort of people they have to deal with, the action we advise is bost calculated to bring about a reasonable arrangement in the shortest possible time. If such landlords evict, public epinion will prevent others taking the farms, and no rent at all will soon lead to terms with the old tenants. Our agitation from the first was meant to be conducted within the limits of strict legality. No one ever dreamed of physical force. The priests would not have taken part in the movement if they had not been well assured of fits perfect bons. Ades in this respect.

It [the agitation] is not going to diminish—for the one lesson taught his from the time of Catholic emancipation is, that, the more disagreeable your make your selves, the more likely you are to get your just rights conceded.

The above is interesting as embodying what is sained as the price of the power is interesting as embodying what is sained as the price of the power is interesting as embodying what is sained as the price of the power is interesting as embodying what is sained as the price of the power is interesting as embodying what is sained as the price of the power is interesting as embodying what is sained as the price of the power is interesting as embodying what is sained as the price of the power is interesting as embodying what is sained as the price of the power is interesting as embodying what is sained as the price of the power is interesting as embodying what is sained as the price of the price NOT TO PAY ALL THREE RENTS.

caders an intelligent intelligent intelligent in a country to-day famine-ridden, and in some parts most beyond all power of realization

THE LATEST ENOCH ARDEN.

He Turns Up in Iowa—Was Believed to
Be Dead—His Wife Marries Her Third
Husband—"Enoch" Comes Along,
Recognizes Her, and Finally Reveals
Himself, After Her Worthless Hasband Had Deserted Her.
Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.
DES MOINES, Ia, Jan. 19.—Atlantic, in Cass
Construction of the Property is revealing in all the marries of a

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 19.—Atlantic, in Cass
County, is reveling in all the marvels of a
genuine Enoch Arden case, recently developed there. The statement is authentic,
but names are withheld from deference to
the woman, who is exceedingly sensitive as
to the peculiar position she occupies.

Several years before the War an industrious and estimable young man and a young
woman, daughter of an estimable family residing in the eastern part of the State, were
married. Children were born to them, and
they prospered in worldly estate. They were
happy and content. When the War
came, and the Nation called for
help, the husband left his home,
took a musket, and entered the
army. For a time letters were received regularly from him, but gradually the interim
lengthened until at last thy ceased altogether. The next tidings received by the
anxious wife and mother was that he had been
wounded in battle, and then the news tint

wounded in battle, and then the news that he was dead. So direct and positive was the information, the Government awarded her a pension for herself and children. After a time she gave her hand to another, who soon proved a worthless, drunken brute, from whom she separated by divorcement. Meanwhile she, with her parents, removed to Atlantic, where she again made a matrimonial venture, which proved even worse than the second, for her husband was not only a drunkard, but a lazy, good-for-nothing fellow on general principles. While living with him, there came to Atlantic a stranger, who obtained employment with a contractor. He was quiet in manner, sober, and industrious. He formed the acquaintance of the woman and her husband, and was a frequent visitor at the house. Weeks and months went by, until last week the worthless husband skipped out under cover of night. When he was gone the stranger made inquiries of the woman as to her past history, and in various ways sought to awaken her suspicion, but without success. She had buried her first love and father of her children forever from her sight. At last he revealed himself as the long-lost husband, and gave a history of his wanderings with such certainty of detail as to leave no doubt in the mind of the astounded wife that he was what he affirmed. He stated that he was wounded and captured, and taken to a prison in the far South. That what few letters he was able to write to her probably did not reach her, she having removed from where he left her, and, finally, cetting no answers, he concluded she had died, and gave up as lost. He came to Atlantic with no expectation of seeing a person he ever saw before. So soon as he saw this woman he recognized her as his wife. He sought an acquaintance simply to be near her, though he should never have revealed himself had not her husband No. 3 cleared out. The woman is sorely puzzled. She is still receiving a pension. What will be the result is mere conjecture; in fact, neither of the interested parties themselves know just w wounded in battle, and then the news that he was dead. So direct and positive was the

Why He Didn't Cry.

Why He Didn't Cry.

Detroit Pres Press.

In the play running at the Detroit OperaHouse this week there is an affecting deathscene, which calls out the handkerohiefs all over
the house. A gallery god who succumbed to
the situation one night next day met a bootblack at the Post-Office and called out:

"Say, Billy, did you cry up there 'tother night
when the drummer-boy died?"

"Noah."

"Noah."

"Noah. I was just breakin' down an' gottin'
ready to, when a boy behind me dropped a sidewalk spike down my back; and sfore I got over
whalin' him the drummer-boy was dead and
buried, and his dad had worn out two weeds on
his hat. "Twasn't no use to feel bad then."

A prompt and pleasing way of easing asthmatic wheezing. Use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothsche Drops cure in one minute.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMBER-ous patrons throughout the city, we have Estab-lished Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisoments will be taken for the same price as charged at the Mail Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays; p. during L. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 139 the week, and until by in On Saturdays.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 12

Twenty-second-st.
W.F. BOGART, Druggist, 685 Cottage Grove-av.,
northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.
S.M. WALDEN, Newsdesler. Stationer, etc., 102

West Madison-st., near Western-sv.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 225 Blue Island-av.,
corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HEIRRICK, Jeweler, Newsdesler, and Fancy
Goods, 72 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
LOUIS W. H. NEBBS, Frinting and Advertising.
Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 63 East Divisionst., between LaSalle and Wells.
L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 465 North
Clark-st., corner Division.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MISS SARAH
Bennet; was employed in Sherman House in 1876.
Asy information concerning her will be thankfully
received by Li, Tribune office.

[NFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN L. DOTY, OF

received by L. V. Fribune office.

IN FORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN L. DOTY, OF Belois, Win. are about \$1.7 years; was last seen in this city about three weeks ago. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by FRED REYNOLDS, \$40 Archer-av.

DERSONAL—BON: FIND A LETTER IN THE Post-Office next Saturday. DON.

PERSONAL—YOU CAN BUY 50 SHARES CHICAGO Enterpoise Mining Company stock at \$4.25. LIVE OAK MINING BUREAU, 105 Madison—st., second floor. OAK MINING BUREAU, 166 Madison-St., second floor.

PERSONAL—WILL JUNKNOWN FRIEND COMmunicate with M. Hayes or M. C. McDonald if
he is not satisfied with the name before given. CHAS.
F. TISSAT.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A GOOD TONED, FIRST-CLASS TOCTAVE PLANO A in plain resewood case for only fille, if taken soon. L 45, Tribure office.

FLEGANT ROSEWOOD 75, OCTAVE PLANO L forte, with sgraffe carred legs and all improvements. Requier price, 800; will sell for 686. MARTINS, 85 and 26, State-81.

If you want to bent a Plano GO to Phossers. Instruments kept in order. 25 state-81, near Adams.

VOSE & SONS UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PLANOS to rent and for sale. Low prices and easy terms. Its illinois-81, ADAM SHARP.

WE HANE JUST RECRIVED A LARGE STOCK OF UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PLANOS.

CHAPEL ORGANS.

CHIME ORGANS.

CHIME ORGANS.

CHIME ORGANS.

Descriptive entalogues sent free to any address on application to us or our agents.

SOO WILL BUY A HANDSOME WALNUT.

Descriptive entalogues sent free to any address on application to us or our agents.

25 50 WILL BUY A HANDSOME WAINUT DESCRIPTION OF STATE OF STATE

THE CENTRAL FURNITURE STORE,

I W. & J. B. STOREY,
HOUSE-FURNISHERS,
sells furniture of all kinds,
CARPETS,
STOVES,
CROCKERY,
BEDDING,
etc., at the lowest prices for cash or on easy payments to sult. Goods cheerfully shown. Store open
evenings.

J. W. & J. B. STOREY,
EN State-8t.
HOUSE-FURNISHERS.

HOUSE-FURNISHERS.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, SE AND 26 West Madison-st, sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments; low prices; easy terms.

POR SALE.

POR SALE.

FOR SALE—HEALTH-LIFT AT ONE-HALF price, all in good order. Apply as Room | Hawley Building.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SEATS AT THE OFICEA TO PURSUAL & DOUGLAS, Washagan, III.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SEATS AT THE OFICEA A GOODBICH ATTORNEY-AT-LAW IN DRAIN-responsible. Address immediately lights, very responsible. Address immediately manufacted.

OFFICE TRANSON LOVE, MARRIAGE.

OFFICE TRANSON LOVE, MARRIAGE.

Wanter CHARLY OR ASSAULT STR.

WANTER CHARLY OR ASSAULT

POR SALE—SAME FRET. TO ALLEY NORTH-west corner Halsted and Thirty-bourds-siz. THOMAS & SHAGG, IRLL Salle-st.

POR SALE—10 ACRES CORNER ASPLAND-AV. and Fifty-fourth-st. We are authorised to offer the at a brigain for a short time. THOMAS & BRAGG, IE Le Salle-st. BRAGG, IN La Salle-st.

POR SALE-ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON PRAIrie-av., near Sixteanth-st. first-class in every respect; 36-foot lot, good brick barn. MEAD & COE.,

16 La Salle-st.

POR SALE-9-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE
front, northeast corner Calumet-av. and Thirtythird-st. with good brick barn; lot 50rms; possession
May 1. MEAD & COE., 16 La Salle-st. May 1 MEAD & COE, 18 LA SAIR-4.

FOR SAIR-THOSE ELEGANT STONE FRO
on Thirty-fifth-six, at head of the boulevard,
19 feet dearing a first-class hou
less than cost of bell a dearing a first-class hou
less than cost of bell as gain in the fuest locs
in the city, will do well to examine these; keys in
west house. MEAD & ODE, 26 J.A Saile-3. FOR SALE—THAT CHOICE CORNER OF THIRE ty-sweenth-at and Stanton-av, Elixan big ground, just the thing for a block of house or to hold for an investment, as it can be had at a bargain MEAD & COE, 169 La Salle-st.

POR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, No. 6d Wees Washington-st, just week of Lincoln; south front, 10 tooms, everything in first-chase order; possession May I. MEAD & OVE, 160 Les Salle-st. FOR SALE-TWO-STORY AND BASEME Prick On Warren-av., near Robey-st.; south fro il rooms, 2 bath-rooms, frame barn. MEAD & CO. Il rooms, 7 bain-rooms, trame oart. Read of Co. 18 Le Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST RESIDENCE LOTS IN North Chicago, 1895;18 feet, corner of Dearborn and North-saw, facing main. Lincoln Farkentrance; for sale low if taken at once. Apply to owner, st Dearborn-st., Room \$.

FOR SALE—\$4.20 - STONE-FRONT, D-ROOM, MODerror on dwelling, and lot Intile, on Prairie-ar., because flighty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts. This house was built for the owners a own use, and is a free-chasshome. No. 1 neighborhood, and very cheap at \$2.20. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 170 Madison-st.

POR SALE-TENE MICHIGAN-AV. CORNER OF Adam-st. Two-story brick house, North Onligant, Sills. Fitness hots, Esswood-av. corner of Forty-eighth-st., two-blots, Trom Kenwood depot, Floring Hots, Thirty-shinks. TARLIN, & Washington-st.

TOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT, 78 WEST MONros-st. \$4,000.50 feet on Wabash-av., north of
Thirty-third-st.,85,000, both choice bargains. Money to
loan on real estate. CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage
Bankers, 73 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—6X180—ISDIANA-AV., NORTH OF
Twenty-ninth-st.; a bargain. J. H. KEELER, 165
Clark-st.

Clark-st.

FOR SALE-100 FRET ON OGDEN-AV., BEtween Adams and Jackson-sta, east front; can be
bought low for cash. J. H. KEELER, HE Clark-st. bought low for cash. J. H. KEELER, 185 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY GOODREIDGE & STORES, 250

West Madison-st., the 3-story frame and brick to sement building containing in rooms, and lot, 35

Low for the story frame and lot of the sement building and lot of the sement building and lot fix122 feet to alley; a bargain.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-ST., NEAR CALIFOR-nis-sv., 50:12, \$1,000 also 28:125 on Warren-sv., 1000 J. H. KEELER, 185 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. OR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE PIECES ON COR nell-st., Hyde Park, near depot; ms. water, etc. msy payments. PIERCE & WARE, 16 La Salie-st. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TOR BALE—FARMS IN LAKE COUNTY, ILL—
250 acres; the well-known Farks farm, adjoining
the City of Wankegan; 12 acres under culvation; 80
acres of fine mesdow; 25 acres of young timber and
blue-grass pasture, all conveniently fenced; two
orchards; good house, large and complete, cattle and
horse barn and hog house, wind pump and never-failing supply of water. Was once considered cheap at
155 per acre; will sell at \$20.

We have also two farms near
Hainesville, twelve
miles west of Wankegan, one of 500 acres, and one of
415, which we can sell at \$20 and £5 per acre, respectively. PEARSONS & TAFT, Boom 20 Tribune
Building.

ively. PEARSONS & TAPT, Room 20 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. HILL, 21 WASHING-I ton-st.—Two houses and lots, pear Thirty-secondst, only & & Berry Sales and lots, pear Thirty-secondst, only & & Berry Sales and lots, pear thirty-secondst, only & & Berry Sales and Congress and Congr

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-GOOD RESIDENCES IN CHICAGO, or near suburb, worth from \$6.00 to \$4000, clear or slightly (neumbered, for ratuable clear farm worth \$11,000, near Chicago, T. C. BSTEE, Boom 3, 100 Monroo-WANTED-1 WISH TO BUY SOME CHEA acre property in Hyde Park, paying cash or ha cash down. WM. C. NEVNOLDS, M Desirborn-st.

WANTED-FOR A CASH BUYER, A 85,000 TO 85,000 North Side dwelling. J. G. HAMILTON 105 Washington-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—S HAMILTON-AV. 3-STORY FRAME, with brick hasement, in good order. BORBERT H. WALKER, 187 Dearborn-st., 19 to B and 2 to 4.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, A PLEASANT, gentuck place, in perfect order, to a small family. Apply at 308 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 3-STORY AND BASE-ment brown-stene from house 59 Ontario-st, with all modern improvements. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., southwest corner Clark and Lake-sts.

Room 4.

South Side.

TO RENT-14 INDIANA-AV., 2-STORY AND basement stone-front house; 10 rooms. A. D. HYDE, Room 16, 126 Dearborn-st. Suburban.
TO RENT TWO FRAME HOUSES IN THOROUGH
T repair, on Monroe and Kimbark ava. Hyde Park,
north of Fifty seventh-st, large lots; 20 per month),
near depot. J. D. HARVEY, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT-FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT-II AND B SOUTH CLARK-ST., NEW and handsomely furnished rooms. Terms moderate.

TO RENT-FLAT OF 3 BOOMS AT 25 WABASH-av. ROBERT H. WALKER, 12 Dearborn-st., 10 to 12 and 2 to 4.

West Side.

TO RENT-THIRD-STORY, 5-ROOM FLAT, 854

West Madison-st. Inquire in store.

North Side.

TO RENT-NORTH SIDE, NEAR LINCOLN PARK, a flat of 4 rooms; to right party will give rest and is a week to board three adults. K St. Tribune office.

TO RENT-ROOMS. South Side.
TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS. ALL FRONT. for gentlemen. 4f Monroe-st. opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room II.
TO RENT-6150 PER WEEK, WELL-LIGHTED. nicely-furnished rooms, to gentlemen only; warm sitting-room attached. 5f6 State-st.

West Side.
TO RENT-BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 20 WEST
South Green-st, 51; 5 rooms and closets, first floor, 16
South Green-st, 51; 5 rooms, second floor, 351 West
Madison-st, 52,50.
TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-STORE, 20X80, 28 FIFTH-AV., NEAR corner Lake-st. Inquire at 15 and 15 Dearborn-st.
TO RENT-SS COTTAGE GROVE-AV., STORE and 4 rooms. A. D. HYDE. Room 10, 126 Dearborn.
TO BENT-S STORE ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near Thirty-fith-st, suitable for grocery or dry goods. Apply to P. BROWN, 356 Cottage Grove-av.

These Thirty-man and the second of the secon

WANTED—TO RENT—AT ONCE—COTTAGE OR mind house, rood location; wear side preferred. Might buy furnishers. Address L G, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE, SMALL FURNISHED to two; will take best of care of bouse. Address L S, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL OFFICE OR desk-room in hardware district. Address L S, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, furnished, for light housekeeping, by a gentleman, his wife, and grown-up son; preference strem to a central location; must be cheap. Address L H, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED house of not more than 8 or 10 rooms, on North Side east of Clark-st. Nothing but first-class furniture and lacation wanted. Address C. W. H., Palmer House.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE.

A FIRST-CLASS FARM IN OHIO TO EXchange for Chicago property. Address G S.
Tribune office.

(ASH AND KANSAS LAND FOR A GOOD 160corre favin in Southern or Central lows. C & F.
SOUVENAT, Crown Point, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO SECTIONS FIRE AGRIcultural lands, some good timber, excellent
water power, Southwestern North Carona, brick
hit-Noi, can be exchanged for good stock and brick
clicage at a great bargain; will assume. T. C. ESTER,
Room J. 15 Monroe-st.

MACHINERY.

TOR SALE—A LOT OF SECOND-HAND MAchinery—One 3-borse power stationary engine
and boiler, one 20-borse power stationary engine
and boiler, one 20-borse power stationary engine
and boiler, one from shaper, one milling machine,
three upright drifts, four drill lables, one serve press
for sinching and die sinking, two foundry rathers, one
No. 2 Startivent blower, one pair tagre from twenty
blacksmith visca, six anvils, one large bolt cquar.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED -A WATCHMAKER, APPLY TO CHAS. WENDELL & SONS. 170 State-st, WANTED—PREPARER OR WHITENER ON picture-frame moldings. Sammons, CLARK & CO., IN South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS GOLD, silver, and nickel plating and burnishing. Address, shaling wages, L. T. Tribune office.

WANTED—A PIRST-CLASS BUSHELING TAILOR. Apply at once at 22 State-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-160 WOODCHOPPERS AT II PER COOCI; 400 for the South as 41. Sper day. CHRISTIAN & CO., 28 South Water-st.

WANTED-ALL THE GOOD LABORERS I CAN got, and 36 carponters at 25 per day; free fare; 56 coal miners. J. H. SPERBECK, 31 West Bandolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANEED-A FEW FIRST-CLASS SOLICITORS Liberal terms to good men. None but men on the likeral terms to good men. None but men on the likeral terms to good men. None but men op the light men of the likeral terms and business experience need apply. Call after 9 a. m. at Room 6, 100 Dearborn-st. basement, Portland Block. basement, Portland Block.

W ANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS WITC
marry a specialty in the dry-goods line, to sel
kid-steves, Berlin gloves, and lace-mitts on commission in connection with their own line; two in 11th
noise, one in Indiana and Northern Ohio, one in
Northern Missouri, Kansas, and Northern Address
E 24, Tribune office. in Texas: men posted in gloves preferred. Address E 24, Tribune office.

WANTED AGENTS—MEN OF GENTBEL APpearance and average intelligence for a business parim; R0.a week on small capital. Send stamp, for
papers, or 25 cents for H samples. Merrill Manufacuring Company, x and 25 North Charleste. Onicago. WANTED-EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL
book canvasers, gents and ladies; extra inducements offered. J. B. Burr Pub. Co., 194 Forth Clark-st. WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE BEAUTIFUL new book, "Mother, Home, and Heaven," Mother, Home, and Heaven, handsomely illustrated, best authorship; it pleases everybody Also, "fren, Grant's Tour Around the World," complete and reliable; illustrated, Price, E in English and German, R. C. THEAT, in Clarkste, Chicago.

By in English and German. R. C. TREAT, M. Clarkst., Chicago.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL A NEW patented article used in every household. Chicago Fatent Company, 125 Clarkst., Room 28.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHAMPOOER FOR right man. Address or call at the Grand Facilite Hotel DR. SOMERS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN—ONE ACCUSTOMERS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN—ONE ACCUSTOMERS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN—ONE ACCUSTOMERS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN, WITH an established route, to handle a choice line of cigars and tobacce in connection with his other goods. Address L 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPENTENT—TRAYELING salesman for a distillary and rectifying firm, one who can command a good trade. none other need apply: please state name and firm now engaged with; a liberal salery will be paid to the right man. All communications will be treated strictly confidential. Address L 4, Tribune office. WANTED-CANVASSER: A 1 ACCOUNTANT preferred; to the right party a rare opportunity offered. Room 4, 194 South Clark-st. WANTED-MALE RELP.

Domestics.

WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Apply at 551 North Ciark-st.

WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL
to do general housework. 1557 Michigan-sv.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire at 710 East Ohio-st.

WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.
Call, with references, at 1578 Prairie-av. Call, with references, at 1378 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL
for general housework in small family. Call at
86 Loomis-at.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT 928 MICHigan-av.

WANTED—AT HASTINGS HOUSE, 16 AND 18
- East Adams-at, good chambermaid who understands waiting on table. Call to-stay and to-merrow.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FORT KICHEN
work; no up-stairs work; family of six; wages,
8.59. Apply at 46 Dakwood boulevard.

Work. 263 Wabashew.

Wanted—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND troner; Seandina ian preferred. 165 South Clark.sk., Office E.

Nurses.

Wanted—A Protestant Experienced nurse, Sest references required. Apply, with names of references, to Ks., Tribune office.

Wanted—Women To Take Charge of Wanted—Women To Take Charge of vermon-sw., comer of Thirty-second-st.

Wanted—A Girl. For Care of Chilidren and to assist in general nousework. Apply at 165 Indiana-a.

WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL FOR SECOND Work. BIS Wabashav.

WANTED-LADIES TO CANVASS FOR AN ARticle which sells readily, profits large, the only article of its kind in this country. Apply after 10 a.m. at 10 Each Medison-st., Room II. WANTED-TWO INTELLIGENT LADY CAN-vassers for Chicago. Call at 224 Washington-st. I. P. MARSH & CO.

BOARDING AND LODGING. West Side.

224 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—NICE FRONT room on second floor, hot and cold water, with board. A few day boarders wanted.

MORGE-ST.—A LARGE FURNISHED WARM room, with board, gas, etc., to two gentlemen; still per week. Address L is Tribune office.

South Side.

South Side.

Situation Wanted—By a Capable Office to do light second work in small family; can see micely. Apply at 37 Twenty-initials.

Situations Wanted—By Two Girls; one gentlemen; still per week. Address L is Tribune office.

South Side.

Situation Wanted—By Two Girls; one gentlemen; still per week. Address L is Tribune office.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT-SUITE OF ROOMS AND single rooms, with first-class board.

247 Segover Land Park Av., THETY-FIRST-Board for two persons; room overlooking lake; private family.

private family.

439 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM the bridge-Front rooms, with board, & to & per week; without board, & to & per week; without board, & to & per without board, and to be rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen. References.

269 ILLINOIS-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board. Terms reasonable,

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, COMNER STATE AND HARrison-sts., four blocks south of Palmer HouseBoard and room, ser day, SLO to St. per week, from
Sto Silv; also furnished rooms rented without board.

P. NGLISH HOUSE, SI EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
Down again. Single room and board, H to St. Resstaurant species: all means, SLO. Transisents, H a day.

H OTEL BRUNSWICK-WE HAVE TWO SLEgant south-front rooms for gent and wife; also,
a few single rooms. Now is the time to locate for the
winter. Wabash av., corner of Congress-at.

H ASTINGS HOUSE, IS, BAND E EAST ADAMSst.—Well-furnished rooms, with board, from 5
to St per week. Transients SLS to SLS per day.

W INDSOR HOUSE, IS STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Boom and board, 5 to 8
per week; SLS per day.

BOARD WANTER.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTER.

BOARD WANTER.

DOARD-BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN private family; gentleman travels most of the time; untranshed rooms preferred; terms must be reasonable. Boarding-houses need not answer. Vicinity of Union Park preferred. K 103, Tribune.

BOARD-A GENTLEMAN OF QUIET HABITS, wishes to obtain a pleasant room and beard in a strictly private family, within 2 miles of the Palmer House. Address E. A. P., Boom B. American Express Building.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A NOPPORTUNITY FOR PROFITABLE IN-A vestment, such as is seldom met with, is now offered to a party who can invest \$200 min cash. This is a matter of very great importance to any man with cash. Investigate. Address L. 6, Tribune office.

A YOUNG MAN WITH GLOW WISHES TO ENTRIBUNE Office.

A YOUNG MAN WITH GLOW WISHES TO ENTRIBUTE OF STANDARD AND A CONTROL OF STANDARD AND A CONTROL

POR SALE—ESTABLISHED GOLD AND SILVER plating business for fil. Good chance for a jeweler or pinter. Address L. 4, Tribune office.

PARE CHANCE—400 BUYS HALF-INTEREST IN Large manufacturing business, Any one wishing business please in vestigate. K. 8. Tribune office.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE. APPLY AT 315 State-8.

CALOON, DOING GOOD BUSINESS, RESTAURANT where the control of the cont

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN with considerable office experience with a grain and provision commission house. Can give unexceptionable references. Get, Tribune office. TUATION WANTED BY A CITUATION WANTED—IN GRAIN COMMISS.

house: had several years experience on Chaire soliciting and purchasing in the country. Can thence considerable trade and give the best of rence. Address L 37, Tribune office. Truation wanted—by a young man of experience who can devote his evenings to best-pylar or other writing, Address J. 4. Tribuna.
Truation wanted—by a good and rapid penman at addressing envelopes, circuis phiets, papers, etc. Address Lif. Tribane of Circuis papers, etc. Address Lif. Tribane of Circuis papers, etc. Address Lif. Tribane of Circuis papers, etc. Address Life Tribane of Circuis papers, etc. Addre country. J. 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTEED—ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed, or examined, accounts adjusted, posting, etc., attended to day time or evenings, by an expert. Address L. 20. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GARDENER. Good reference, will make himself generally useful. Apply at 75 North Halsted etc.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A PR rst-class reference given T. BARRELL, 155 Howa Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

NETUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY
Young man of experience, temperate of he
and not afraid of work. First-class city reference
siabed. Address L. & Tribune offee.

CITUATION WANTED—WOULD LIKE

O hauling of some store; can furnish a sood exi
waron and horse; will work for \$2 a.c.

COACHMAN (A. A. COACHMAN) SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN (No wegian); is a first-class hostier and driver. He had city experience and first-class reference, add E S, Si Lexington-st. DITUATION WANTED BY A WELL I mended and re liable coachman; noss by orthy of such need apply. Address L S. 2r

Diruation Wanted A Party W. Deen in the export business in New York in correspondents in principal ports of Gan, would accept a position with some refirm in Chicago to take charge of their supportent. Best reference stress K at, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A MIDDLE-AGED
man as collector, city delivery, or general office
work. Best of reference or bond if required. Address K Z. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GERMAN
who speaks English, and has considerable knowledge of French. Spanish, and lishin. Moderate sulary. H. ERDMANN, Eagle House, Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FRAMA

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOOK IN A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECT
girl to do general housework in private fam
postul-cards answered. Call at 100 Bunker-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPI
SIT, to do second work in a first-class
family; best of city references; none but Br
people need apply. Please call at 130 Sedgwind.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH
an, with child of years old, to do general
work. Apply its Cottage Grove-av., in hamply;
SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRST-CLAS

1 to do second work in private family.

Feference. Apply wednesday and Thirsday
North Clinton-st., near Kinzie. SITUATION WANTED-AS SECOND GIRL, OF world do chamber work in a nice private boarding-house. Please call at 1834 Dearborn-st, for two days. days.

JITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIR.

JET a private family to do control housework

Please call at 18 Augusta-st., West Side.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COOKS (MEA'

Sant pastry) in hotel; in or out or the city. In

dress, for five days, L. H., Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY AN HONEST B specialistic desired and special speci

Swedish girl for second work or cohern houses in a first-class American family. Call at 28 Kc Clark-st., Room 7. North side preferred. Good references given. No postal-card answiSITUATION WANTED-BY A THOROG.
Scapable and willing girl as cook and launa private family. Best references. Call at \$\tilde{x}\$
CITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO
wash, and Iron, or general housework. O
two days at \$25 Twenty-second-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A VERY NOR, Sign to do general bousework or other thoroughly qualified. Apply at 145 Twentieth-CITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GIRLIP
Of amily to do cooking or general bonnework in first-class familistic. Best references. Address 56, Tribun.
CITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GIRLIP
Of amily to do cooking or general ho
Picase call at 122 Wentwork-av. Wednesday. SITUATION WANTED - BY A TR pable, willing Swede girl for general private family. Good references

Scamstreese.
Situation wanted—by a German Gill.
to sow; willing to assist in light housework, or
in the care of children. Address 28 Church-st.

Mouscheepers.
Gituation wanted—as Housekeepers.
Gituation wanted—by a Middle-Aged
American lady of experience, as housekeepers.
Address Housekeepers.

Employment Agencies, IN N CITUATIONS WANTED-PAMILIES IN N O of good Seandinavisa or Gorani formate belly be supplied at G. DUNKE'S office, in Kilwantes Miscellaneous.

STUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS
Copyist, or to do any kind of writing in an other
am a plain and rapid writer. Address L 3, Tribune. MISCELLANEOUS,

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEDBUGS AND COCKNOACHES EXTERMINAT-Ded by contract (warraned). Externinators for asis. Call or address A OALLE V. IN Clark et. Room S.

PHEUMATISM—MRS. S. A. CARR WARRANTS that a permanent cure to those sufering with rhadmants of a couraigle. Consultation free. To Washedew.

THE ELASTIC PROCESS OF COP VING. Covered to wonderful success, improvement, and universal demand for Jacobe's Lithogram; patented in United States and Canada: beware of worthless instationagents wanted; sample lithogram and outsifiers of charge on receipt of it. Address J. M. JACOM, No. Arch.-Et., Boston, Mass.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE PARTERISM studies and contractors under the true name of stepriols & Kabell is this day dissolved by mains, consent. G. EBERLERIN, LEO KARELL. Chicaga, Jan. IB, 1860.

TAPEWORM, WITH THE HEAD INFALLIELY responded by one spoonful of harmless includes, change, Jan. IB, 1860.

TAPEWORM, WITH THE HEAD INFALLIELY responded by one spoonful of harmless includes. Chicaga, Jan. IB, 1860.

WANTED GRAIN OR LUMBER VESSEL, ADdress, with full particuliers and terms, L. G. Tribune office.

WANTED GRAIN OR LUMBER VESSEL, ADdress, with full particuliers and terms, L. G. Tribune office. 120 SHEETS GOOD NOTE-PAPER FOR S 1.000 SETS OF LADIES FORS

Handsome sets mink scallotter beaver, and maily at \$8, 18, 12, and \$15 a. set. No such barraits offered before. Goods sent by express C. O. amination allowed. MARTIN'S. 25 and 27 St. RARK CHANCE AND A GREAT BABGAIN.

A For unto hose than half his value, the high-love and fast-troiting horse lien incredit, sired by Win throp Morrill, duent by the fast-crotting sure to the bus (record Jane of the West-Frediting unto the bus (record Jane of the West-Frediting unto the cold due to the business of the West-Frediting unto the cold due to the cold du HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

North La Salicest.

I OST—S REWARD—ON LAST TH
L evenime between the armory and the
vernon-av and Thirtheast act, a white a
The finder will receive the above reward
the same at Boom II, 168 Washington-est.

I OST—ON INDIANA-AV. CAR OR THII
1st., Monday evening, lady's Russin leaths
book containing two rolls of bills, papers,
check etc. Liberal reward. Return to it
BALLIA DRI Prairie-av. PROFESSIONAL. PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, TR CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CON takion free, personally or by letter, on of make of farmate diseases. Cures warranted. sillustrated book extant, all pages, beautifully be prescriptions for all diseases. Frice, 4i postpated N ER VOUS EX HAUSSTONE, or a MED N essay, comprising a series of lacture livered at Kahn's Museum of Inatomy, on the and cure of premature decline, showing indirectly the compression of magnitude and cure of premature decline, showing indirectly the complex of the compression of impediments to marriage, and the meet of new years of the cure of premature decline, showing indirectly of the compression of the cure of premature decline, and the pression of impediments to marriage, and the meet of new years of the cure of persons and obscient decline.

Torkage for furniture and morehan/the; advances.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE. MERCHANDISE, and the temporal properties of marriage, and the temporal properties. By mail. Scantille of twenty years' experience. By mail. Scantille

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS

D. E. Hill, Akron, O., is at the She B. Rowe, Baltimore, is a guest at th

H. Y. Attrill. New York, is sto

. Allen, St. Louis, is stopp in W. Bryant, Delavan, Wis., is at th

forris, New York, is regi

E. B. Hyde, Hannibal, Mo., is a rd Grubb, New Jersey, is

Osborn, Toledo, is stopping at th Macauly, Montreal, Can., is sto

ge A. Brown, Ottumwa, Ia., is stop on and A. P. Wilkes, St. Paul irew Hardie, Glasgow, Scotland, is reg-

wart Still and A. Graham, Sc

re stopping at the Tremont.

Wesley Austin, Manager Laclede Hotel,
t. Louis, is stopping at the Gardner.

Charles F. Joy, St. Louis, and P. L. Cable,
tock Island, are guests at the Grand Pacific.

C. R. Egnew, proprietor Occidental Hotel,
ndianapolis, Ind., is a guest at the Gardner. m Wilkinson, manager of Congress atoga, N. Y., is stopping at the Tre

V. Smith, General Manager of the Erie th Shore Line, Detroit, Mich., is at the Pennington, Cairo, Ill., General gent Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, is at

internal revenue receipts yesterday 9,855, of which \$24,347 came from spirits rom tobacco and cigars, and \$1,119 from

to an assignment for the benefit of their Liabilities, \$14,301; assets, \$7,281. perature yesterday, as observed by ptician, 88 Madison street (Tribune vas at 8. a. m., 40 dog.; 10 a. m., 39; 12 m., 41; 8 p. m., 38. Barometer at 8 a. p. m., 24.8.

my, manager Galt House, I Shears, manager of Hotel Ma-J. Crawford, manager Pierce's I Y.; and T. E. Lonergan, pub-ter York, are at the Grand Pa

dutiable goods received at the Custom-eyesteriay were as follows: A. H. Law & casks grease; Field, Leiter & Co., 2 bales coods; Wilson Bros., 1 case dry goods; ow, Wright & Co., 1 case porcelain; C. casson, 8 hogsheads saltpetre; Hibbard, or & Co., 35 boxes tin-plate; Burley & i, 16 packages earthenware; Parkhurst tinson, 5,220 bundles iron. The collections

ommittee on Nomination of Officers government of the Irish Republican the next six measths met last evening room to the Grand Pacific Hotel. The gticket was suggested: President, W. K.; Vice-Presidents, D. J. Wren Side), P. McGrath (West Side). Pendergast (North Side), wards, and Justice Daniel Scully; Reservisary, Harry Burns; Corresponding Y. M. K. Murphy; Treasurer, John M. The Club meets at the Grand Pacific-morrow evening for the election of

officers.

The Bach and Handel Society, of the West Bide, numbering about 150 members, under the leadership of 0. Blackman, Esq., last night interspersed their usual Tuesday evening exercises with happy speeches from two of the members, 0. S. Pine, M. D., and T. M. Manning, Esq., in laudation of their leader, which were concluded by a complimentary presentation of the full orchestral scores to the three oratorics of Messiah, Samson, and Creation, from the Society to Mr. Blackman, whereupon the musical professor, in a few impromptu words, very fittingly responded.

cesponded.

uel Carpenter, General Passenger Fennsylvania Raiiroad, New York; Rosfiller, General Superintendent Cairo &
nes Raiiroad, Cairo; H. W. Hibbard,
i Freight Agent Vandaila Line, St. Louis;
radiey, General Freight Agent Wabash
St. Louis; H. C. Dehl, General Freight
Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western
de, Indianapolis, E. A. Ford, General
rer Agent Vandalla Line, St. Louis; and
Indianapolis, Bloomington as the
rer Agent Vandalla Line, St. Louis; and
Indianapolis, Port
Achicago Railway, Pittsburg, are guests
Frand Pacific.

C. Meedman from the seventh chapter of e. The labors of these evangelists are of orimitive order, without cant or sensational-Results from such efforts are destined to here lasting than those accompanied with semotion. Mr. W. O. Lattimore, of the my Men's Christian Association, with a numol his temperance workers, will speak on led the meeting of the sensitive of the sensitive

content with the course of his decision, that a rule could be made by which trades could be satioff and still be legal. The subject is one of considerable importance, and the payeroint the Stock-Yards and committee event out to the Stock-Yards and committee event out of the Grand Pacific Hotel. In the forenoon the Committee event out to the Stock-Yards and committee event out of the Grand Pacific Hotel. In the forenoon the Committee event out of the Grand Pacific Hotel. In the forenoon the Committee event out of the Stock-Yards and committee the committee event out of the Stock

owing officers were elected to serve for one rear: Honorary President, E. Carrey; President, Edward Engle; First Vice-President, Gen. A. L. Chetlain; Second Vice-President, Gen. A. L. Chetlain; Second Vice-President, A. H. Perrotet: Treasurer, Victor Gerardin; Becording Secretary; Prof. M. Delafontaine; Corresponding Secretary, August Faure; Directors, Dr. E. Marguerat, Leon Dupuy, F. Pujol, Ed Huther, P. Calnori, and Charles Honrotin. The Executive Committee presented a report showing that the presented a report showing that the presented a report showing that the second of the Society for the last two years were \$505, and the disbursements \$538. The Society relieved during the two years 207 persons, of whom 185 were French, forty-four Alsatians, forty-five Canadians, soventeen Belgians, and five Swiss. Upwards of 100 persons were provided with employment by the assistance of the Executive Committee. The report was approved, and the Society adopted a vote of thanks to M. Gerardin for his judicious disbursement of the funds, and to the Chicago Relief and Aid

A young man named G. W. Giroux claims to the victim of unjust treatment at the hands R. E. Goodwillie, known as a "bad-debt colctor." Mr. Giroux is in the employ of a whole-le hat and cap house in this city, and says that June last his father. B. Giroux, gave this man odwillie an order on him for \$13.50 to satisfy claim upon him held by another party. Young troux refused to honor' the order, and Good-lilie left the store. Last month Giroux as informed by his employer that his ages had been garnisheed for \$16.22 before W. Small, a Cicero Justice of the Peace. At loss to understand the why and wherefore, troux states that he went to Cicero and discoved that Goodwillie had sued him on the order ven by his father last June. The bad-debt an had allowed the time for an appeal to exre, and there was no course left for Giroux at to pay the Judgment rendered against him, sinally settled for \$12.50, for which amount holds the Justice's receipt. The young man ys that Goodwillie never had a legal claim him, and denounces the whole affair as a ackmaling scheme. He had paid the judg-sett rather than he annowed by Goodwillie and transmitting scheme. JUDICIAL BLACKMAIL.

SOUTH PARK BOARD. on Stony Island avenue and along Fifty-seventh street for \$850, if it was used for park purposes. The communication was placed on file. Commissioner Price, from the Committee on the Advisability of Supplying Water for the South Park and Boulevards, reported that \$5,000 was last year paid to the Towns of Hyde Park and Lake, and it was advisable that some other means be taken to furnish a water supply. The Committee, therefore, recommended the building of water-works, according to the plans of George C. Morgan. The report was accepted, and the matter referred to Mr. Morgan for further estimates, and report at the next meeting of the Board. Commissioner Sherman recommended the purchase of two new phaetons for the park, and it was so ordered. Commissioner Price moved that all new work on roads now in process-of construction be suspended. The motion prevailed. A motion was adopted that the ice in the parks be sold to the highest bidder. From present appearances, the motion was intended as a Joke, for the bidding is not lively. Commissioner Price moved the passage of a resolution prohibiting Commissioners, officers, or employes to incur any expense for the purchase of new material costing over \$100 without authority of the Board. Adjourned.

THE CITY-HALL.

The meat condemnations yesterday embraced four hams, three slunk caives, and 200 pounds of fish.

Another case of small-pox was reported

yesterday, this time from Church court, but it proved to be a false alarm.

The annual report of the late President of the Board of Education has been printed, and will be laid before the Council this evening. The contractors for new sewers in the Fourteenth Ward resumed work yesterday. They shut down some weeks ago on account of the cold weather.

The Chicago-avenue bridge has been reslanded and the Superintendent of Bridges.

planked, and the Superintendent of Bridges boasts that he had it done in one day, whereas it has taken three days to do the same work The experts who have been going through

The experts who have been going through the books of the Water Department for sometime have about completed their labors. The discrepancies in accounts, outside of that of Mocckel, are announced to be small.

The Commissioner of Public Works will sell saturday at 11 o'clock, on the grounds, the buildings standing on the line of the opening of Irving avenue through to West Taylor street, the same to be removed within twenty days.

The City/Tressyrver vectories received.

the same to be removed within twenty days.

The City-Treasurer yesterday received \$1,489 from the Water-Works Department, \$2,259 from the Controller, \$7,000 from the South-Side Collector, and \$9,000 from the West-Side Collector. The latter items were in scrip.

A special meeting of the City Council was called yesterday, to be held this evening. Aid. Cullerton was the leading spirit in the call, and the object of the meeting is said to be to attend to miscellaneous business and hear committee reports, in order that work may be gotten out of the way for the consideration of the Appropriation bill.

The mortuary report for the week ending Saturday shows the deaths to have been 163,—being the same six the previous week, and an increase of two over the corresponding week of last year. The principal causes of death were: Diftheria, 23; consumption, 16; scariet-fever, 15; croup, 12; meningitis, 10; pneumona, 9; inantion, 6; heart-disease, 3; and paralysis, 2.

The Mayor said yesterday that he regretted

ER WALLER AND THE STREET LA

has no authority in fixing the pay of any but "regular" employes, and, furthermore that they are simply called upon to act as a curb upon the Departments, and to appoint a limit to the salaries, etc. Mr. Waller says that none of the men have asked an increase, and the Mayor says he never before heard of a legislative branch of government endeavoring to force the executive branch to squander the people's money. Mr. Waller intends, however, to address the Council on the subject in a general way, and, after this, if they still insist, he will carry out their orders, but will see that none but able-bodied men are employed, and that they make up in extra labor for the increase of wages and decrease of hours, for in no other way can the

COUNTY BUIDDING.

The Schoene homicide trial has been post-The Grand Jury yesterday examined four-

en cases, found five true bills, three no bills, id passed six bills. In the Criminal Court yesterday William Stowart pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

A. D. J. Hooper, Town Collector of Cicero, yesterday filed his bond in \$163,000 with the County Clerk and obtained his books. Riverdal is the only town set to hear from

side is the only town yet to hear from. In the case of the Chicago & Western In-llana Railroad against Gertrude Kilian et al. condemnation suit, a verdict was rendered in he County Court yesterday in favor of the de-In the Elston & Wheeling gravel-road case, which has been on trial before Judge Gary for a week or so, a verdict of "guilty" was yesterday returned. This practically frees the road from tolls, but a new trial has been prayed.

Kasper M. Wagner, a flour and feed dealer t No. 453 South Canal street, yesterday made a roluntary assignment to William Danneils. The labilities are about \$1,100, and the assets in-

The Committee on Public Charities met yesterday and audited some bills, including accounts aggregating \$440 for the support of Cook County charges in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville. The Committee also decided that P. O'Donnell should be paid for the turkeys supplied to the County Poor-House and Insane Asylum the price for meat as fixed in his contract,—that is, \$4.30 per hundred pounds. In compliance with the request of the County Attorney, the Judiciary Committee have decided to employ an expert to testify in the Tilley "Eurekn-plan" suit, now pending in the United States Court, as to what the cost of carrying out that plan would have been. Mr. E. Jenison was selected by the Committee yesterday, and it now remains for the city to select a man to represent its side of the case.

THE MULLER MURDER. CONER'S JURY UNABLE TO DETECT THE

Coroner Mann held an inquest yesterday morning at No. 543 Archer avenue into the circumstances connected with the killing of Jacob Muller, the saloonkeeper, who was fatally shot at that place last Friday morning. The follow-ing testimony was elicited during the examina-

tion of witnesses:
Annie Muller, the wife of the deceased, testified as to her having heard the fatal shot fired at about a quarter-past 5 o'clock in the morning of Jan. 16. She then ran down-stairs, and found the body of her husband lying across the door, her her her already described.

cumstances connected with the tragedy, her story coinciding with that which she previously told and which has been published. She de-scribed the person who shot Muller as "a spare-faced man with a very light complexion, a mustache but no other whiskers, and wearing a black overcoat." In her opinion he was about 20 to 24 years old.

faced man with a very light complexion, a mustache but no other whiskers, and wearing a black overcoat." In her opinion he was about 20 to 24 years old.

John Louber, the boarder in the house who was first in the saloon after the alarm given by the servant-girl, said that he thought he heard the girl scream. He then dressed himself and ran downstairs, where he found the deceased lying, as already stated. On the Sunday previous he and Muller had had a slight quarrel. Muller was opposed to the Butchers' Union and the strike, which he favored, and they had some warm words upon the subject. Muller was in the habit of talking against the Union, and witness advised him that it was against his interest to do so. The deceased, however, who a few days before had refused to buy a ticket to a Union ball, said he would talk as he liked about it. Witness said that there was no truth in a report that he was engaged to be married to the hired girl, Mena Frenzel.

engaged to be married to the hired girl, Mena Frenzel.

Futher testimony of an unimportant nature was given by Edward Roher, the room-mate of the previous witness. Thomas Owens, Matt Jones, and Jacob Skead, after which County-Physician Bluthardt's deposition, giving the result of the post-mortem examination, was read to the jury, who retired, and, after a brief consultation, rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by reason of a pistol-shot wound in his head, caused by some person to the jury unknown.

THE WATER OFFICE.

THE WATER OFFICE.

LIEB MATS HUMBLE PIE.

The Superintendent of the Water Department was on the stool of repentance yesterday, and if he had ever done anything wrong in his life he was sorry for it. In fact, he accepted the situation, bowed to the inevitable, and, instead of asserting his independence and resenting the sitting-down upon he had received from Commissioner Waller the day before, quietly wrote that gentleman a tame, meaning-less, and inapplicable letter, which, in all of his humility, he delivered in person.

The letter was intended to be a reply to some of Mr. Waller's queries of the day before as to why the poor were being unnecessarily oppressed in the collection of the water tax, and under whose authority he was acting. It was by no means what it purported to be, and could not have been more unsatisfactory. It started out by repeating some conversation he had with Mr. Waller, and from this went on to refer to an ordinance prepared by him (Waller) intended to relieve the poor, etc., the ideas of which he says he embodied in the ordinance he prepared remitting the tax against property, etc., but in which he is entirely mistaken, for Mr. Waller never proposed anything of the kind, except in cases where the property was wholly occupied for charitable or educational purposes. Further along in his letter he confesses to have found shut-off notices in the office when he took charge, and to have sommenced the oppression and hardship in the five-day rule he complained of upon his own volition, which, by the way, was entirely unauthorized by any rules or precedent, for the right to shut off is one of the head of the Department—not of the Superintendent—and then only a "reserved" right. The letter concludes as foillows:

"THE ONLY MISTAKE"

"reserved" right. The letter concludes as follows:

"THE ONLY MISTAKE

I will admit to have made in my letter is in this: that the words "would cause" should have been used instead of "is causing" as I have, under your instructions, been acting exceedingly cautious in this matter of cutting-off the water supply; and if it is considered that of the postal-card notices to such as are one year in arrears, only twenty-five places have been deprived of water, and most of these upon the request of the landlord, it is evident that hardship lays yet in prospect. In order to have this important matter of shutting-off the water supply, which had under former management been entirely left to the discretion of the division clerks, under the strictest control. I require the division clerks to make to me a daily report of the final shut-off notices sent and of the actions had thereon. I herewith inclose copy of blanks prepared for that purpose."

"Now as to the compulsion under which I am acting. As Superintendent of the Water-Office, I am compelled to enforce the rules and ordinance governing the Department as I find and understand them by the dictates of my own conscience, the duty I owe to the city, to the Mayor, and to yourself, to use due diligence and care in collecting the water-rates, and I am compelled by my pride to have the Water Department as effectively as possibly managed, to both the satisfaction of the public and to those who by law are placed above me.

"In the hope that this explanation is ample to efface any impression that I do not subordinate my personal views or wishes to those of my supportor officer. I remain very respectfully, yours obediently.

"Buperintendent Water Department."

The letter, as a whole, is nothing but the mercet tweatile, and shows nothing plainer than mercet tweatile, and shows nothing plainer than "THE ONLY MISTAKE

dertook to extend his authority, and that he will continue to do it so long as the law governing the collection of the water tax is left "to the dictates of his own conscience." It appears from the letter, however, that the hardship to "indigent persons" is not so great after all, for the water has been abut off from "only twenty-dve places, and the most of these at the request of the landlord"; so Mr. Lieb has done whatever oppressing has been done to the poor, and this at the diotation of owners of property whose tax he would remit if his ordinance could be adopted. This is certainly the meaning of his scheme,—the shutting-off of the water from the poor tenant.

TO PLEASE THE LANDLORD, and, finally, the remitting of the tax against the

and, finally, the remitting of the tax against the property,—but since he has signalized his desire to withdraw the obnoxious ordinance, and, furthermore, there is no possibility of its adoption, neither it nor his letter are worthy further attentions. tion, neither it nor his letter are worthy further attention.

After the letter had been received and read, Mr. Waller was asked what he thought of it, and he replied substantially that there was nothing in it, and that it was entirely foreign to the issue. He was also asked whether or not he proposed to dismiss the General, to which he replied that he did not want to punish the poor relilow, and that all he asked of him was, that he should attend to the duties of the office,—do the work he was assigned to do,—and cease medding with that which did not concern him. He regarded him as a sort of foreman over the other employes, and he wanted him to act as such. If any orders were to be issued or ordinances drawn to change the system of things he would attend to such matters himself. He went on to say that he was perfecting some systems to be inaugurated at an early day in the Water-tax would be reduced to consumers in proportion to the reduction of the average of annings the office.

stion of the expension of the expension

MATRIMONIAL. MATRIMONIAL.

SNYDACKER—HILSON.

A wedding which has formed the chief topic of conversation in the best Jewish society during the past six months was celebrated in a royal manner last evening in Standard Hall, corner of Michigan avenue and Thirtcenth street. The contracting parties were Miss Laura Snydacker, daughter of M. Snydacker, Esq., the banker, and Mr. Edward Hilson, of New York City.

The interior of the elegant club-house was tastefully decorated with flags, evergreens, and appropriate floral designs, and the chandeliers and mantels were hung with a profusion of smilax and wreaths. The large hall on the second floor was the scene of the ceremony, and here the and mantels were hung with a profusion of smilax and wreaths. The large hall on the second floor was the scene of the ceremony, and here the decorations were most elaborate. The altar was erected in the east end of the hall between two high pillars of evergreens and smilax bearing the initials "H" and "S" in red carnations. Directly above the altar was suspended a magnificent floral bell, of gigantic proportions, and stands bearing hugh floral pieces were placed at intervals about the hall. The walls were covered with flags, evergreen wreaths, and smilax, forming a most pleasing picture to the eye. The stage at the west end of the hall was transformed into a perfect bower of plants and flowers, concealing a superb orchestra of sixteen pieces under the efficient leadership of Prof. Beckman.

The guests began to arrive as early as 6 o'clock, and continued coming in a steady stream until nearly 7. Shortly after half-past 6 the company was requested to repair to the upper hall, where the ceremony was to take place. When all was in readiness the double doors at the end of the hall were thrown open and the bridal party marched slowly in, the orchestra executing the "Wedding March." Two ushers came first, holding the ends of white satin ribbons which were unrolled by the ushers at the door, thus forming a perfect aslae for the bridal party. The following order was observed: Mr Julius Ballenberg, Master of Ceremonies; Messrs, L. B. Kuppenheimer, Henry S. Schlossman, Louis Levy, Victor Glazier, N. F. Lubeke, and Gus L. Morgenthan, ushers; the Misses Snydacker and the Misses Morgenheim, nower bearers; Miss Clara Schlossman and Mr.

ouis Levy, victor Giasier, N. F. Lucek is L. Morgenthan, ushers: the Miss-ker and the Misses Morgenheir searcris, Miss Clara Schlossman and M Ison, of New York; Mr. Alfred Snydael I Miss Flora Stern, of Philadelphi of the groom; parents of the bri

AFTER THE CEREMONY le wore a rich black point-lace; diamonds. ther of the groom displayed an ele-tof black velvet, elaborately trimmed hess lace; pearls. Schlosman, the first bridesmald, wore

a pink silk Princess, trimmed with pink fringe and garniture of dark jaquemot roses and buds; pearis.

The flower girls were dressed in pink, white, blue, and white fairy costumes, all carrying bouquets.

Supper for 200 guests was served in the large dining-room of the Club.

The tables presented a mignificent appearance, and were laid by the German Waiters' Association, under the immediate supervision of Mr. William Hoff, the caterer of the Club. The menu was tastefully gotten up, and embraced eight courses, served in the highest style of the culinary art. The tables were arranged in the wedding-breakfast style, and the oridal table was a marvel of beauty. Directly in front of the bride and groom was a large floral heart bearing the initial "H." while the wedding-cake was in the form of a Bible, with the photographs of the bride and groom on the cover. Large epergnes were at either end of the table, and a profusion of appropriate pleces were scattered about the board.

Supper occupied the attention of the guests until about 10 o'clock, the orchestra furnishing superb muste meanwhile. During this time the guests united hout it inging a German song, dedicated to the newly-married pair, and composed by a gentieman in New York City.

After supper the upper hall was cleared for dancing, and tasty programs, bearing the monogram of the bride and groom, were distributed among the guests.

Mr. Julius Ballenberg, the efficient master of ceremonies, who has succeeded in making himself an indispensible fixture at fashionable Jewish weddings, had entire charge of the whole affair, and acquitted himself in an admirable manner.

self an indispensible fixture at fashionable Jewish weddings, had entire charge of the whole affair, and acquitted himself in an admirable manner.

AMONG THE GUESTS

present were: Mr. and Mrs. J. Horner, Mr. and Mrs. M. Selz, Mr. and Mrs. G. Foreman, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Leopold, Mr. and Mrs. Frankenthal, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. Clayburgh, Mr. and Mrs. J. Friedman, Mr. and Mrs. D. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. E. Mandel, Mr. and Mrs. D. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. E. Mandel, Mr. and Mrs. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. Ederheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. Minchrod, Mr. and Mrs. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. Minchrod, Mr. and Mrs. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Einstein, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. B. Mergenbein, Mrs. A. Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. D. Mergenthein, Mrs. Ballenberg, Mrs. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Regensberg, Mr. and Mrs. G. Snydacker, Mr. and Mrs. Regensberg, Mr. and Mrs. Wendmiller, Mr. and Mrs. Strauss, the Misses Tillie and Amanda Foreman, Tillie and Minnie Bitel, Flora Strauss, Clara Schlossman, Jennie Kohn, Hannah Cohn, Kohn, Loewnberg, Julia Kohn, Krause, Sadle American, Friedman, Greenebaum, Conley, Messrs. Victor Glazier, Thomas Copelin, M. Kohn, M. Adams, Friedman, Arthor Einstein, James Springer, Louis Frank, J. H. Levy, Heary Hill, Joe Clayburgh, Maj. Max Grabstein of Cincinnati, Max Hilson of New York, and many others.

BRAINARD—TILDEN.

The marriage ceremony of Mr. Edwin Brainard and Miss Harriet C. Tilden was solemnized yesterday afternoon at the residences of the bride's father, William M. Tilden, No. 630 Wabash avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Holland, Rector of the Trinity Episcopal Church, only the intimate friends of the contracting parties being present. The parlors were beautifully decorated with flowers and strains of smilax. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Lambert Tree, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gregg, Mr. and Mrs. Hammill, Dr. and Mrs. Bawer, Mr. and Mrs. Bawer, Frank H.

THE ESTIMATES. THE ESTIMATES.

COMPARISON RETWEEN THE CONTROLLER'S AND THOSE OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

Strange to say, the Controller's estimates excited very little attention yesterday, coming of the fact, most probably, that the heads of the Departments have learned by experience that they have but little weight with the Council in making up the annual budget. There seems to be a general disposition, however, to take up the Controller's recommendations at once, and act upon them. Some go so far as to say that the Council will dispose of them Monday evening, but this is hardly possible, for the reason that it is not believed that the Finance Committee can review them in time.

Below is a comparison in some of the larger The Controller has not yet made or anatory schedule of his reductions on what they are based, but it is un at the reduction in the Fire Departs ut an ex-

WEST WASHINGTON.

now shall IT BE PAVED? ting of gentlemen owning propositing to gentlemen owning proposition street was held last ever West Washington street was held last evening in Martine's Hall, Ada street, for the purpose of eliciting opinion as to the best method of paving that street, which has recently been created a boulevard. There were twenty-five persons present, and Mr. Aug. Was Buren presided. The Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting and called for remarks. It was stated that were the content of the meeting and called for remarks. It was state that property-owners representing 10,500 feet of frontage between Halsted street and Centra Park had signed a petition to have the stree made into a boulevard. The original petition included names of owners from Clinton street the park, and it was thought best to ge up a new petition. It is required that representatives of 18,000 feet frontage should sign and the necessary names will probably be obtained within a few days.

Some talk was had about the merits and demerits of different styles of pavement, but nothing definit was arrived at, and it was agree that nothing could be done until the necessary signatures were obtained. The meeting adjourned without taking any action, and another meeting will be held next Tuesday week at the same place.

SUBURBAN.

The annual debate contest between the Junior and Sophomore classes for the Gage prizes of \$20 each occurred in the Congregational church Monday evening; and, taken all in all, it was the best that has occurred in Evanston for many

years.

The question was: "Is the freedom of the immigration of the Chinese under the Burlingame treaty detrimental to the best interests of our country?"

The program was opened by a piano solo by Mr. Eugenie De Roode Rice, and a song by Mrs. A. N. Elliott.

The debate was was participated in by Messrs.

The debate was was participated in by Messrs.
C. E. Piper, P. H. Swift, A. G. Foster, F. W. Merrill, Miss Mabel Babcock, and Mr. Fred Porter.
The judges retired at the close of the debate, but were unable to agree upon the winner, and adjourned for further consideration.
The judges of the declamation contest gave the first prize to Mr. Pooley and

The judges of the declamation contest gave the first prize to Mr. Pooley and the second to Miss Emma P. Meserve.

The annual meeting of the Congregational Society was held Monday evening. The Treasurer for the past year made his report, which was accepted. The following Trustees were elested for the ensuing year: J. H. Kedzie, J. V. Taylor, George Kimball, G. F. Stone. Mr. O. French was elected Treasurer.

The Eclectic Club meets to-morrow evening at the residence of Mr. J. J. Parkhurst.

ENGLEWOOD.

The meeting of the Democrats of the Town of Lake, which was called for Monday evening at the Englewood hose-house, fizzled.

The speaker, Mr. Mulvey, was on hand, but the crowd was wanting. Mr. Mulvey refused to divulge his resolutions, but said he would promulgate them at an adjourned meeting, which was called for Saturday evening at the same place. place.
An accident to a switch engine at Forty-third street caused the detention of the Rock Island mail train which is due in Chicago at 3:30 p. m for thirty minutes yesterday afternoon.
The sociable of the Trinity Reformed Episcopal Society has been changed to the residence of Mr. J. W. Rumsey, owing to the severe illness of Mrs. Murray, the mother of Mrs. A. H. Champlin. It will take place Thursday evening.
The champion cue which is being conteste for at the rooms of the Senjor Club now rests it.

or at the rooms of the Senior Club now rests he hands of Deputy Sheriff A. C. Potter.

AMUSEMENTS. RIGOLETTO Campanini
Galassi
Behrens
Monti RIGOLETTO. Il Duca.... Rigoletto... Sparafucile "Rigoletto" was given last evening to an

excellent house and with a very strong cast-in fact we do not remember a stronger one. This is a matter for congratulation, for if we must submit to the hor-rible story for the sake of music, then at least the music should be well done. There is not a feature of the plot to commend it, and yet one can tolerate it, if only the fresh and taking arias for the soprano and tenor, the dramatic recitative for baritone, the elegant quartet, and the melodious choruses are in the hands of capable artists, and this was the case last evening.

As the part of Rigoletto is the very focus

of the work, so Galassi was at all times the central figure. We have had occasion before to commend this fine artist as the best Rigoletto we have ever seen. A second hearing not only confirms this impression, but leads us to the opinion that it is one of the few us to the opinion that it is one of the few really great personations on the lyric stage that deserves to be ranked as a crowning display of art and a great creation. This part of the Jester calls for a strong artist in voice and in action, and in neither respect is Galassi wanting. It sweeps the whole range of passion in its varying forms of hatred, rage, hypocrisy, and vengeance, and calls for instant changes of feeling, for the concealment of the tragic under the motley garb of the privileged jester, and for the difficult art of concealing passion under humor. In these respects, even upon the dramatic stage, Galassi would be considered a great actor, and this power gains in intensity and vividness by his superb vocalism as applied to the expression of emotions as well as by its graceful, smooth, resonant, and fervid quality. It would be hard, for instance, to conceive anything finer or more impressive than his declamation of the great dramatic scena, "O rabbia, esser difforme," while he sinks under the curse of Monterone and rallies to hurl his rage at the courtiers, or more piteous and tender than his pleading for the restoration of his daughter in the "Pieta Signore." Excellent as this artist is in everything he undertakes, his Rigoletto cannot but be regarded as his best character in every detail of action and singing. His reception was unusually enthusiastic, and his singing of the duce with Gilda at the close of the third act was so superb that the curtain went down upon a perfect ovation in the way of applause, which did not cease until Galassi and Ambre had three times replied to their calls.

As we have initimated above, the cast was strong throughout. Mile. Ambre made her second appearance of the season, and her pronounced dramatic ability well fitted her for the part of Gilda, as well as her vocal resources, for there is but one number in the work—the "Caro nome"—that calls for any embellishment, and that only in the cadenza. In sustained singing, especially in tender passages, Mile. Ambre has show really great personations on the lyric stage that deserves to be ranked as a crowning dis-

HAVERLY'S.

Miss Adele Belgarde selected for her second appearance in this city, which occurred last night, the role of Rosalind. Considering this young lady's stage experience—some ten weeks, we are told—she is certainly bold in the choice of her repertoire, and, bearing this limited training in mind, to even tolerably render the characters she seeks to embody necessitates the possession of at least dramatic intuition and a high order of intel-

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Weathersby and Goodwin, with "Hobbies," at Hooley's next week.

A large audience witnessed the second perfermance of "Drink" at McVicker's last

At Central Hall, on Friday and Saturday evenings, Mrs. Scott-Siddons, the well-known actress and reader appears.

"Under the Arch" at Hamlin's, with Mr. Frank E. Aiken and Miss Genevieve Rogers, is pleasing the patrons of that house. Tracy Titus, the agent for Bartley Campbell's "Galley Slave," is in town. The piece will be given for the first time in this city at Haverly's on Sunday next. Bartley himself will reach town on Saturday, it is expected. will reach town on Saturday, it is expected.

"Mother-in-Law" is the name of Dickie Lingard's next attraction at Hooley's on Sunday. It is John Oxenford's adaptation from the French Palais Royal piece, "Le Supplice d'un Homme," first produced in London fifteen years ago.

According to the Boston Herald, Mr. J. M. Hill states that, on Friday night of the first week of "Joshua Whitcomb," the receipts at the Boston Theatre had exceeded by about \$1,000 what was set down on Monday as the probable business of the whole week.

INFIRMARY SUPERINTENDENTS. INFIRMARY SUPERINTENDENTS.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 20.—A Convention of Infirmary Superintendents and Directors convened here to-day, with seventy-five counties out of eighty-eight represented by delegates. Gen. Foster made the address of welcome, after which a permanent organization was made by electing Dr. A. H. Hewettson, of Belmont County, President; J. C. McMillen and J. Ransom, of Huron, and T. W. Hoffen, of Portage, Vice-Presidents; Dr. A. G. Byers, of Franklin, and L. A. Dean, of Perry, Secretaries. Papers on infirmary topica, such as medical attendance, dietary and chronic insane, epileptics and idiots in infirmaries, were read.

MILWAUKEE MARINE Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 20.—The schooner

sie Winter arrived last evening from Kewau-nee with 3,000 bushels of wheat. nee with \$,000 bushels of wheat.

A rumor gained circulation to-day that the schooner Rob Roy, loaded with wheat, from Ahnapee, is ashore at some point north. Her owners are inclined to believe that she is barred in at Ahnapee.

The shipments of wheat eastward via Grand Haven and Ludington are increasing.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS CHANGE. We are informed that the widely-known firm of Alex Prothingham & Co., 13 Wall

street, New York, have retired from business, and are succeeded by the firm of John A. Dodge & Co. at the same location.

Mr. Dodge is a gentleman of large experience in all classes of stock operations, of unsullied reputation, and is said, by those who know him intimately, to be a gentleman of stockler interestic. The man of stockler interestic. man of sterling integrity. The new firm will carry out all the contracts and discharge all the obligations of Alex Frothingham & Co. Correspondence relating to the business should hereafter be addressed to John A. Dodge & Co., 12 Wall street, New York.

No FANCY PRICES—Best set teeth, \$8; filling 36 rates. McChesney Bros., Clark and Randolph-sts. Compare Buck & Rayner's Cold Cream thers and see what "Cold Cream" should Most wonderful is the beautiful display elicious candles at Dawson's, 211 State street

MARRIAGES. WESTON-HUNT-On the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. Monroe Gibson, D. D., at the residence of the bride's mother, Chicago, John W. Westen, G. E. and Sophie D. Hunt. No cards.

THIRL-WHITE-At ed West Friest, on Jan 17, by the Rev. C. A. Towle, of Bethany Church, Mr. Otto H. Thiel and Miss Jennie White, both of this city.

DEATHS. to Rosehill.

COOKE—At Portland, Ore., Jan. 4, Mrs. Annie Cooke, aged S years, a resident of Chicago previous to ISQ, and relict of the late Horatic Cooke, one of our early chair manufacturers.

RYAN—Jan. 19, at 9 o'clock p. m., Mrs. John Ryan, age 6, at her residence, 60 Vernon-av., near Twenty-inth-st. nth-st.

Funeral Jan. B., at 10 o'clock, at St. James' Church.

om there by carriages to Calvery Cemetery. Friends
the family are invited.

FOSTER—Monday, Jan. 12. Frank S. Foster, age 30 FOSTER—Monday, Jan. 13, Frank S. Foster, age 30 years.
Funeral services to be held at his late residence, 20 West Chicago-av., at 1 o'clock p. m. Remains to be taken to Lombard, III., on the 8:45 train.

IF Saratogs Springs and West Troy (N. Y.) papers please copy.

EGAN—At Montreal, Lower Canada, on Jan. R. 1880, Mrs. Mary Egan, widow of the late Patrick Egan, of the Iown of Miles, Cook County, III.

IF Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and Dublin (Iroland) papers please copy.

RUSSELL—Jan. Z. of pneumonia, Mary Jane, beloved wife of John Russell, aged Nyears.

Funeral Thursday, Jan. 22, at B o'clock, from 44 West Thirsteenth-st., to the Church of the Holy Family, thence by care to Caivary Cemetery.

DORSEY—Jan. 13, 180, at 10 a. m., at 372 West Van Buren-st., Mary Dorsey, of cropsy, aged 67 years.

Funeral by Carriages to Caivary Cemetery, Wednesday, Jan. 21, at 10 a. m. Friends and relatives invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A FINE LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT WILL be given to-morrow evening at St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, corner of Carpenter and West Washington-six, consisting of re-through by Miss Agile Crawford, to be interspersed with a change of Miss and the strumental music. Miss Crawford is a Capadian reader, said to be of rare talent.

THE REV. J. A. FISHER, ASSISTANT RECTOR the REV. J. A. FISHER, ASSISTANT RECTOR the following the following to day.

THE SOCIABLE OF THE TRINITY REFORMED the following to day.

THE SOCIABLE OF THE TRINITY REFORMED to sickness in the Doctor's family.

THE MEETING FOR OBGANIZING "THE SOCIETY of the Descendants of Old Virginia" residing in Chicago, will be held this evening in cib-room No. 4, Grand Pauffle Hotel, as 8 p. m.

THE FORMER MEMBERS OF BATTERY "B."

A THE FORMER MEMBERS OF BATTERY "B."

THE HOUSE THE ST. THE SOCIETY AND THE BOTTERY AND THE

of this c

E. L. PRUSSING & CO.,

COMMONWEALTI DISTRIBUTION C

Their popular monthly drawings, never popular taken place regularly in the CITY of the VILLE, KY. Jan. 31. These Drawings, Authorized by Asl of orginature of 1869, and Sustained by Courts of Kentneky, occurred reads the Last Day of overy Month, Sustained and work of the Last Day of overy Month, Sustained to the Last Day of the Last Day o

y licketholder his own supervisor; could own number, and see it placed in the the following afternia.

For further information address M. R. BOARDMAN or T. J. CO. on, No. 165 Br

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c. **Vatches**

And Holiday Goods. temember, we now offer Buyers GREAT INDI Hamilton,

Shourds & Co. State and Randolph-sts.,

AUCTION SALES. By GEO P. GORE & CO.,

BOOTS, SHOES,
RUBBERS,

On Wednesday, Jan. 21, at 10 a. m. A good clean line of Seasonable Cook
will be offered.
GRO. P. GORE & CO., N & E Walnut of Thursday, Jan. 22, 9:30 a.m.

REGULAR TRADE SALE CROCKERY & GLASSWARE Full lines of W. G. and C. C. Ware, Roand Yellow Ware, Glassware "assorted."

Also a car-load of Stoneware.

Goods packed for country merchants. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Au

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 87 Randolph-Roy & Co., Auctioneers, 78 and 88 Randolph-Roy & Co., Auctioneers, 78 and 78 Randolph-Roy & Co., Auctioneers, 78 Randolph-Roy & Co., Auctio

Successors to Chas. E. Raddin & Co., 137 & 139 Wabash-av. Having purchased the interest of Mr. Raddin in the firm of C. E. Raddin & Co., we shall continue to Auction Sales of Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers on Tollays at 10 colock, and of Dry Goods on Westerney, the same how Our Next Auction Sale

By HENRY & HATCH,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, at 10 a. m. By Due notice will be given of our Opening Tra-sale of Boots and Shoes. HENRY & HATCH, Austichtung

By H. FRIEDMAN & SON, uctioneers, 190, 201, and 205 Randolph GROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, BROWN AND TELLOW WARE, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, at 10 o'clock.

By FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Wednesday's Sale,
9:30 THIS MORNING.
FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES,
General Monechaid Gueda,
General Gueda,
Genera

GEO. W. BECKFORD, Sales

By D. LONG & CO., Ti, at Bo'clock.

FURNITUES OF ALL KINDS.

Chamber Suits, Parior Sets, M. T. Centre Tabliss

rows, Carpets, Stores, Beds and Beddins, Good

Glassware, &c.

D. LONG & CO., Austone

HAIR GOODS.

that article of its

POLYGAMY

The New Attitude of the tion-Are the Years of Polygamy Number

What the Mormon Represes gress Thinks About It—A'
Talk About Mormonism a Mormon Apost

The Object of Polygamy Is to —The Endowment-House Fingers at the Pro the Courts.

he Church of the Latter-Bay ree Itself from Polygamy-Pederal Bullets.

rick of the civilizing der dead, as powerfu low as it was when en River. It may be the atical religion may nit of its horrid in it is, that the pr ever. How earnest they ned from the talk with the

That talk I have end ere. In the conve tches the situation in Uta ter-Day Saints, no ormidable the batte rayed against them.

"There seems to be a that the 'Administration property of the state of the

"The Federal officers in Uta said Mr. Cannon, "have not by principle in their treatmention. A few have been fanat subject, notably Judge McKea cuted cases against the Mormo of an inquisitor, rather than Others have been influenced, their treatment of cases by would result from their proses has been no uniform, straigh upright course taken up to the in the treatment of these cases position had been to win the per their so-called errors, doubtless sults would have been apparthere has been a feeling in Utalion, and not prosecution, has bethat has been influencing the taken steps against polygam Hayes can do in addition to done it is difficult to say."

"Have the Mormons anything of now about the lack of vige the Government toward polygam." No; nothing to commissin of

on the ground of polygamy?"
"Several indictments have understand, by the last Granthe Federal statute of 1862, but do not think there are many that are open to prosecu statute of limitation open action after three years he while I was at home, froof the special session of C the time I left, I did not known as the special session of C the time I left, I did not known as the special session of C the time I left, I did not known as the special session of C the time I left, I did not known as the special session of C the time I left, I did not known as the special session of C the time I left, I did not known as the special session of C the time I left, I did not known as the special session of C the time I left, I did not known as the special session of C the time I left, I did not known as the special session of C the special session of C the time I left, I did not known as the special session of C the special of the special session of the time I left, I did not kne case of polygamous marriage."

"Probably you have seen so statements that the law is be avoided, and that cases have he had been seen to the homes of after marriage, and kept the three-year term elapsed, and to of mah and wife was recogniz. "If there have been such a know of them. Loose charge may be made; but if there are that kind they are very few in "How can the Federal of Mormon marriage?"

"By setting the evidence of the parties themselves. Of marriages among the Mormon in the Endowment House ar maces. There have been de polygamous which were riages that might be termed a marriages there that have been de polygamous marriages."

"Are the records of these in the Endowment House?"

"Formerly they were, but not infined this was discontidificulty growing out of attererecords by some court pre "WHO HAS CONTROL OF THE

Two or three different of the Church, who sape the charge. Two men now the charge of fact, a second proof goes, the End sould snap its fingers at any courts "

elves, the witnesses, or the it is a very difficult thing in riage of that kind to take peling senerally known. The sand the neighbors know it quick to notice these things, impossible to conceal it. Thany people there who are the Church, seceders, who are the Church, seceders, who are duly vive. I have heard around, and inquiring of the into family affairs to learn where they had suspicious marriages had been contract. What was the object of "They wanted to secure

vinegar to brakely, and to pirecept to pickles to pickles to pickles to pickles to be all to be MATH

DISTRIBUTION CO regularly in the CITY OF LOUIS an. 31. 1800, and Bustained by a

aft or express.

mation address (AN or T. J. COMMERFORD, ournal Building) Louisville, & o. 168 Broadway, New York DS, WATCHES, &C.

oliday Goods. MENTS GREAT INDO

on. ourds & Co. CITON SALES. P. GORE & CO.

EEKLY AUCTION SAL S, SHOES,

an. 22, 9:30 a. m., R TRADE SALE & GLASSWARE G. and C. C. Ware, Rock, Glassware "assorted." of Stoneware.

RY & HATCH, Auction Sale

OTHING. HATS and CAPS, Etc., e given of our Opening Trace.

EDMAN & SON, 201, and 203 Randolph at IND GLASSWARE D TELEOW WARE, lan. 21, at 10 o'clock. . W. BECKFORD, Salesmen

day's Sale,
IS MORNING,
CARPETS, STOVES,

Two or three different officers of the Church, who appoints a man to the church, who appoints a man to the church who appoints a man Out snap its fingers at any process of the courts?"

Tes. The only way of proving polygatous marriages under the act of 1862, is by the aworn statement of the parties themselves, the witnesses, or the officialing priest. It is a very difficult thing in Utah for a marriage of that kind to take place without it thing generally known. The families know and the neighbors know it. They are very guck to notice these things, and it is almost impossible to conceal it. There are a great many people there who are not members of the Church, seceders, who are always on the gul vive. I have heard of them going around, and inquiring of the children, prying into family affairs to learn what they could, where they had suspicions that polygamous marriages had been contracted."

What was the object of these people?"

They wanted to secure indictments, and halp break up polygamy in that way."

Is there a probability that the Church Divorce Terrell Prom Polygamy. Goods, derchandise, de., de., SHEIM, BARKER & CO., St and & Randolph LONG & CO., SALE. WEDNESDAY.

SALE. WEDNESDAY.

10 o'clock.

E OF ALL KINDS.

Sets. M. T. Contre Tables. Misseds and Bedding. Crockers.
D. LONG & CO., Austionsers.

DIVORCE ITSELF PROM POLYGAMY,—
thandon that article of its faith and praclice;"
"Whatever they may be compelled to do
y law, they must always believe in it as
coming from God. They must believe that
the revelation of Joseph Smith was of Divine

authenticity. They cannot disavow that. Whatever force and the operation of the law may do to prevent the practical carrying out of the revelation, that must inevitably always be the belief of the Mormons."

"Admitting that it must always continue the belief of the people, is it likely to permanently remain the practice as to new marriages?"

"Many people may be resulted. The New Attitude of the Administra-tion—Are the Years of Mormon

POLYGAMY.

Polygamy Numbered?

What the Mormon Representative in Congress Thinks About It—A Curious
Talk About Mormonism by

a Mormon Apostle.

The Object of Polygasny Is to Save Women

The Endowment-House Snaps Its

Fingers at the Processes of

the Courts.

The Church of the Latter-Day Saints Will Never

Divorce Itself from Polygamy-The Band-Box

From Our Correspondent, HINGTON, Jan. 17.—The announce that the Administration intends to en-

ant that the Administration intends to ener upon a more aggressive course towards
formon polygamy has not been received
dith pleasure in the land of the Latter-Day
aints. The time was when the prophets
were predicting that the completion of the
acide Railroad would be followed by the
estruction of Mormon polygamy. The
brick of the civilizing locomotive was to
save broken through the awful circle that
wishes Young, like Richelieu, had

ham Young, like Richelleu, had drawing around him. As the tide of ration rolled westward; it was to have

racy. The prophets were false ones, ald be a rash thing to say that, even with

its founder dead, Mormon theocracy is not as firmly established, as powerful, and as defiant now as it was when Brigham Young held undisputed sway over the unbounded coun-

my that skirts the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and before the whistle of the legine had been heard in the valley of the

the Mormon women from polygamy, while the bullet might only create the blood of the martyrs which should be the seed of the Church. It may be that what seems a

church. It may be that what seems a fanatical religion may soon spend its strength, and that this generation may see the limit of its horrid existence. But certain it is, that the predictions of the preachers that the walls of the Mormon citadel would

I when the whistle of the locomotive uld first be heard at Salt Lake, as did the

walls at Jericho, have not been realized, and hat the followers of Mormonism are as zeal-us, as earnest, as fanatical, if you will, as

aken in entering upon a new crusade gainst Mormonism may, perhaps, best be earned from the talk with the representative

That talk I have endeavored to reproduce here. In the conversation, Apostle Cannon sketches the situation in Utah from a Mor-

n view-point, and gives the reason why he nks that Providence will support the tter-Day Saints, no matter how numerous formidable the batteries that may be ar-

"There seems to be a good deal of talk that the Administration proposes to take a new departure, whatever that may be, with

spect to polyganly, and that it wants new ederal officers in the Territory in order to

ore thoroughly execute the laws now on the statutes, and to help to crush out polyga-

"ARE ANY PROSECUTIONS NOW BEING MADE

ress of Mormon interests, THE HON. GEORGE Q. CANNON, OF UTAH,

. How earnest they are, and how cult a task the Administration has under-

en River. It may be that the years of mon polygamy are numbered, that dis-dons may rend the church of the Latter-

nts, and that the band-box may allure

a Greater Terror to Mormons than Federal Bullets.

"Many people may be prevented from practicing polygamy by the announcement of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Reynolds case. It is a serious thing for many men to contemplate the probability of being incarcerated in prison, and, added to other causes, that would be in many minds a good reason for not contracting polygamous marriages."

"Then, how is the Church to be increased in its membership, if polygamy is to be abolished?" in its membership, if polygamy is to be abolished?"

"No true Latter-Day Saint believes it will be abolished. Notwithstanding all that is said to the contrary, they believe that under a perfect system of religious freedom, such as was contemplated by the founders of the Government, and such as they firmly anticipate will yet prevail in this land, they would not be molested in their system of marriages, which, with them, is a religious ordinance. Until that time comes they must wait and endure. They have no doubts about the Lord's interposition to save them. At the present, there seems to be a conflict between Mr. Hayes'Administration and God on that point, and we are between the two.—God's command compelling the people to obey His revelation, and the Government, on the other hand, threatening them with disabilities and punishment if they do obey it."

"If there should come a contest between 'God' and Mr. Hayes' Government,

"If there should come a contest between 'God' and Mr. Hayes' Government,

WHERE ARE THE MORMONS GOING TO GET THEIR TROOPS?"

"We think that Mr. Hayes will have enough to do without meddling with us, and we shall need no troops."

"You then think, as a matter of fact, that Mormon practices and Mormon belief will continue, the repressive statutes of the United States, and their execution, to the contrary notwithstanding?"

"The belief certainly will. It would not do for me to say that the practice will. It must rest with each individual and his conscience as to whether he will incur the risk of martyrdom in carrying out his faith, but, as far as the belief in this doctrine is concerned, it cannot be abandoned. The people will cling to it, and look upon-it as of Divine origin. There is this about the Mormon people in relation to this doctrine: They have such confidence in its superiority over the present menogamous system, which is now in vogue in the United States, that they do not feel the least apprehension as to the results, if it only has a fair show. If it be as inferior and as barbarous as it is described to be, and the other relation is so superior as it is vaunted, they are willing to let the two be brought face to face, and with all the advantages that 45,000,000 have on their side, with their churches, their schools, the press, and all these agencies, the Mormons are willing to let the contest go on, and, if polygamy goes down, they would have no tears to shed over it. They believe however, that it can be maintained notwithstanding its unpopularity. They believe that there are features about it that are far superior to the system now in vogue.

THE STRONGEST ELEMENT IN BREAKING UP POLYGAMY

would be fashion. A man who has more than one wife, if the wives conform to fashion, it makes a burden, and a very serious one, with him. There are but very few rich people among the Mormons. They are comfortable, and, as a rule, there is very little want among them. There is no country where there is so little pauperism as there is there, but they are not a rich people, as compared with the people of the East."

"Cannot something be done to strengthen the sisters in the faith, and enable them to defy fashion?"

"There is more danger to the system from that cause than from legislation. If I had the faith in monogamy that its advocates seem to have, I would let the present agencies continue to operate, confident that a hostile and aggressive public sentiment would do more than having recourse to penal punishment."

"As a practical fact, to the female part of Mormonism POLYGAMY

THE MILLINER AND THE DRESSMAKER

are more serious enemies than all the other agencies?"

"Yes, sir. They are more to be dreaded. The increase of wealth and luxury, combined with the unpopularity of the system itself among those who are outside, would have a greater effect on the rising generation than the most stringent legislation."

"Then the best way to destroy Mormonism would be to send bandboxes out there instead of troops?"

y," I said the other morning in beginning a conversation which is recorded here. "The Federal officers in Utah in the past," "The Federal officers in Utah in the past," said Mr. Cannon, "have not been governed by principle in their treatment of that question. A few have been fanatical upon the subject, notably Judge McKean, who prosecuted cases against the Mormons in the spirit of an inquisitor, rather than of a Judge. Others have been influenced, apparently, in their treatment of cases by the fees that would result from their prosecution. There has been no uniform, straightforward, and upright course taken up to the present time in the treatment of these cases. If the disposition had been to win the people over from their so-called errors, doubtless different results would have been apparent now; but there has been a feeling in Utah that persecution, and not prosecution, has been the motive that has been influencing those who have taken steps against polygamy. What Mr. Hayes can do in addition to what has been done it is difficult to say."

"Have the Mormons anything to complain of now about the lack of vigor in Utah of the Government toward polygamy?"

"No; nothing to complain of in that direction." would be to send bandboxes out there instead of troops?"

"As a Mormon, I am more afraid of prosperity, the increase of wealth, fashion, and luxurious habits among the Mormons than I am of persecution."

"Do the Mormons engage in mining much?"

"The Mormon people do not engage in mining to any extent. There have been two or three reasons for not doing it. In the first place, we deemed it necessary to cultivate the soil, because our existence depended upon that. We could not get provisions elsewhere. We knew of the existence of minerals years ago, but our people deemed it wise to pursue agriculture and manufactures as being more essential to their existence. After the building of the railroad, the question of transportation, of course, then was solved, making it practicable to mine to advantage. It was seen, however, that if the Mormon people should engage in mining, and should strike good mines, there would be adverse claims set up to their title, and they could not depend upon the Courts. They would be involved in endless litigations, and, doubtless, the mines would be wrested from them. Therefore, it was deemed best onto believe in hanging. We think that if a not believe in hanging. We think that if a not believe in hanging. We think that if a mort believe in hanging. We think that if a mort believe in hanging. We think that if a mort believe in hanging. We think that if a mort believe in hanging. We think that if a mort believe in hanging. We think that if a mort believe in hanging blood should be shed by execution. In Utah Territory a criminal who has been sentenced to death can elect whether he shall be sho to hung. This fact has furnished a basis for all this talk bout between the shall be sho for hung. This fact has furnished a basis for all this talk bout between the shall be sho for hung. This fact has furnished a basis for all this talk onto the shall be sho for hung. This fact has furnished a basis for all this talk out the shall be sho or hung. This fact has furnished a basis for all this fact has f "Do the Mormons engage in mining much?"

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SOME FEW WEALTHY MORMONS WHO HAVE

some few wealthy mormons who have Mining Claims?"

"Can you name some of them ?"

"There is Mr. Jennings, Bishop Sharpe, the Hon. William H. Harper, my predecessor in Congress, Mayor Little, and Mr. Groesbeck, and probably Mr. Eldredge,"

"How is the Government going to work to inaugurate its new policy of proscription, as you call it? What is it going to do?"

"I cannot see what it can do more than it has done, except to engage more constantly in the business of prosecution. Of course there have been difficulties in the way heretofore. There has been other business. Those who are anxious to get control of the Territory are proposing to disfranchise all the Mormon people as far as possible, and to exclude them all from juries, and to make polygamy a continuous crime, and conviction for it more easy by accepting very filmsy proofs."

"There are some measures of that sort now pending before Congress?"

"Yes. This would virtually

BIND THE MORMON PEOPLE HAND AND

"ARE ANY PROSECUTIONS NOW BEING MADE on the ground of polygamy?"

"Several indictments have been found, I understand, by the last Grand Jury under the Federal statute of 1822, but the fact is I do not think there are many recent cases that are open to prosecution, for the statute of limitation operates to bar action after three years have elapsed. While I was at home, from the close of the special session of Congress until the time I left, I did not know of a single case of polygamous marriage."

"Probably you have seen some newspaper statements that the law is being defied, or avoided, and that cases have been known where recent marriages have been had at the Endowment House with young women, who were sent to the homes of their parents, after marriage, and kept there until the three-year term elapsed, and then the relation of man and wife was recognized."

"If there have been such cases I do not know of them. Loose charges of that kind may be made; but if there are any cases of that kind they are very few indeed."

"How can the Federal officials prove a more and marriage?"

"By setting the evidence of witnesses, or the polygamous which were in reality marriages among the Mormons solemnized in the Endowment House are plural marriages. There have been doubtless, many marriages there that have been supposed to be polygamous which were in reality marriages that might be termed first marriages, of monogumous marriages."

"Are the records of these marriages kept the Endowment House?"

"Formerly they were, but not now. I am hormed this was discontinued to avoid difficulty growing out of attempts to get at the records by some court process or other."

"Both HAS CONTROL OF THE ENDOWMENT HOUSE?" "Yes. This would virtually
BIND THE MORMON PEOFLE HAND AND
FOOT,
and turn over the entire control of the Territory to a small number of people, and that
really is the object of this proposed legislation. Under the cover of zeal for purer
morality they are seeking to get control of
the Territory and have the management of
its funds. For years Utah has been a very
tempting bait for these people, from the fact
that we are lightly taxed, and we have no
public indebtedness. Not a city or county in
Utah has Issued a bond, and the Territory
itself is entirely free from debt, and these
people view it as an elegant opportunity
going to waste. The Territory could carry a
bonded indebtedness of several millions of
dollars, and they perceive that if they could
get control they would have fine picking."

"Does it seem probable to you that some
of these men in Congress who are pressing
these bills are influenced by 'fanaticism'
against Mormonism?"

"I think so. I think they do not understand the situation of the people. As far as
morality in the true sense of the word is concerned, Utah Territory will compare favorably with any section of the United States.
Certainly there are no people who excel
the Mormons in industry, in temperance, in thrift, and in all the
qualities which constitute good citizenship.
The great charge against them is that they
have (because their religion taught them to)
taken more wives than one, and that has
been, as they believe, revealed for a noble
purpose—

To SAVE WOMEN.

They think that there should not be that
margin of women that is now left for the
wicked to prey upon and destroy; that every
woman in the community should have the
privilege of being a wife and mother; and
that if their system could prevail prostitution would be put an end to."

"Have your people ever taken a practical
estimate of the excess of women in the
world, so if their system should become general they could know about the average
number of wives there would be to one BIND THE MORMON PEOPLE HAND AND

very apparent, while births of both sexes are nearly equal, that, after the two sexes arrive at maturity, the female element is in excess, owing to accidents, war, and other vicissitudes to which men are exposed. If every woman had the privilege of marrying, and every man did marry, there would be only a comparatively small number of women that would be unprovided for; but there are hundreds and thousands of men who will not marry, and many women are compelled to live old maids without any opportunity of gratifying their maternal instincts, or do worse, If ilcentiousness were the ruling motive with the people of Utah, they could gratify it more cheaply, and certainly more popularly, than by taking wives and supporting them and their children."

"Is there any movement now among the Mormons towards being

ADMITTED AS A STATE?"

"Is there any movement now among the Mormons towards being

ADMITTED AS A STATE?"

"No. A bill has been introduced in Congress, but it is not pressed."

"It has been stated in some of the papers that the Mormons, as a diplomatic move, would agree to abandon polygamy as a condition of admission, and that, being admitted and once a State, and having control of it, they could establish their household gods and defy the General Government."

"Of course, as I am the representative of a large number of people, not of Mormon people alone, I cannot speak for all the people of the Territory, what they would do under such circumstances. I am satisfied, however, no fears need be entertained of the Mormon people doing any such thing. If there were a sufficient number of non-Mormons and dissenting Mormons, such a clause might be inserted, carried, and maintained. How that would be of course I cannot say."

"Are the non-Mormons a numerical majority in Utah?"

"Oh, no; but there are a good many elements there that might affiliate for the purpose of doing such a thing, but the Mormons themselves do not seek admission in that way."

"Some Republicans seem to think that the

pose of doing such a thing, but the Mormons themselves do not seek admission in that way."

"Some Republicans seem to think that the fine hand of the Democracy can be traced in such a scheme, with the hope of getting another Democratic Electoral vote?"

"I scarcely think the Democrats would suggest that plan. Some of them are as strong anti-polygamists as the Republicans."

"There is not likely to be any move now seriously to get Utah in as a State until after the next Presidential contest?"

"I think not. I do not see any prospect of it now."

"Where is the bill you spoke of?"

"It is now in the Committee on Territories. There have been no arguments on the bill. It was introduced by myself.

THIS WHOLE QUESTION OF MORMONISM IS MIS UNDERSTOOD.

UNDERSTOOD.

I think there has been a great amount of blundering on the part of those working against polygamy. If polygamy can be destroyed, it will be by taking the very opposit course to what has been taken, and I am satisfied it would be a better course. Fighting polygamy and keeping up a constant irritation has the effect to hoop the people closer together. I can see the effect of this continual agitation of the subject upon the young people. The effect is to make them take sides and to become more pronounced. It is bringand to become more pronounced. It is bringing them out. They have got to take sides.
"There never has been a time in Utah
Territory when life has not been as safe in
traveling from one end of the Territory to
the other as it would be in Washington." Does such an order as

"Does such an order as

THE DANITES

exist among the Mormons?"

"No; and never did exist. The term had its origin in Missouri. A man named Dr. Avard, a crazy sort of fellow, suggested the idea of getting up the Danites. No such organization ever existed among the Mormons, and, as far as shedding blood is concerned, the Mormons think that a man who sheds blood, takes lives, is damned. They shrink with horror from the thought of shedding blood, except in self-defense or war. I have never heard of anybody's life being taken because he receded from the Church. To appreciate the forbearance of the people of Utah one has only to know how they are attacked. A paper is published at Salt Lake at the present time that, without exception, is the worst paper in the United States,—that is the Salt Lake Tribune. No man's character is safe. It assalis men, women, and children without the least regard for truth. Such a sheet would not be tolerated in any community. There is not a public manin Utah who has not been slandered by it. The fact that it is permitted to publish such slanders is the best evidence in the world of the freedom of the press in Utah, and how much the people will bear without having recourse to violence. There has been a great deal of talk about the doctrine of blood atonoment. This talk originates in the fact that we do not believe in hanging. We think that if a man sheds blood his blood should be shed by THE DANITES

It is a singular fact that, while Webster's dictionary is the popular standard, it has had to retrace steps in spelling which were never taken by Worcester, and now there is very little difference between them, and this chiefly in double letters, 'tree,' for 'ter' in Webster and a few others. Webster's dictionary, as it has passed through the hands of Worcester in his revisal and subsequently through the hands of other revisors, has a worcester's perhaps has not done on a standard of the common that the standard of the common that it is not common to the office.

It has a worcester's perhaps has not done on a standard of the office.

It has a more than a few words. We confess to an affectation for Worcester, while compositors and proof-render put our copy through the Websterian process, Webster being the standard of the office.

It has a more than a more than a more than a more than a few standard of the office.

It has a more than a more t

THE THIRD TERM

Ex-Senator Timothy O. Howe on the Opposition to It.

What the Framers of the National Constitution Said and Did.

Why Washington and Jefferson Would Not Accept a Third Term.

It Is Passing Strange that 40,000,-000 People Should Be Scared by So Soft a Spook."

North American Review for Pebruary.

The Presidential conject of 1872 had scarcely closed with the triumphant re-election of Gen. Grant, when a New York newspaper, of wide circulation and pervading influence, but somewhat prone to sensational utterances, announced that republican institutions were in imminent peril from the probable election of the same individual to a third term. It was coldly affirmed that American liberty could not survive such an experiment.

dividual to a third term. It was coldly affirmed that American liberty could not survive such an experiment.

Of course the announcement startled that whole body of Democratic opposition which had bravely followed Seymour and Blair to ignominious defeat in 1868, and which had cravenly clutched at the skirts of Horace Greeley in 1872 in the vain hope of being dragged to victory. It startled a large body of soured Republicans who had failed to secure, or, having secured, had disgraced preferment. It startled a larger body of Republicans, who had failed to secure, or, having secured, had disgraced preferment. It startled a larger body of Republicans, who are considered in the illustrious services of President Grant, yet for personal of local reasons preferred an early succession of some other individual of the same political faith. And it startled a still larger number of Republicans, who did not expect to find a President more prudent, more sagacious, or more honest than President Grant had been, yet who were made to fear that, as no President had ever been elected for more than two terms, so for some occult reason it would be unsafe ever to elect one for more than that number of terms.

Other newspapers echoed the solemn warning of the Heraid. Political conventions took up the refrain.

refrain.

THE SENSULESS CLAMOR

culminated when, on the 15th day of December,
1875, the Hon. Mr. Springer, a Democrat from
the State of Illinois, presented to the House of
Representatives a resolution in the following

Representatives a resolution in the following words:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States, in retiring from the Presidential office after their second term, has become, by universal concurrence, a part of our republican system of government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with peril to our free institutions."

The rules of the House were suspended, and the resolution passed on the very day of its introduction. No less than 23 votes were recorded in its favor. Only eighteen members voted against it.

ed in its favor. Only eighteen members voted against it.

The reiterated vociferation accomplished the purpose for which it was designed. It defeated the renomination of Gen. Grant in 1876.

A political party must be brave and conscientious before it will venture to stake its hopes of the Post-Offices upon the re-election of a President who has been fired at by millions of his countrymen for four years, and lied at by more millions for eight years. But when to the hostility engendered by vilification is added the distrust born of a popular panic, no matter how groundless, temerity itself would doubt the availability of the victim.

Still, that resolution remains upon the journals of the House. It will remain there forever. We hope posterity will be considerate enough to remember that we had not quite entered upon the second century of our national existence when that

CHAMPION PIECE OF CHARLATANRY was enacted in the House of Representatives. But, happliy, at the present time the Springer resolution is inoperative. President Hayes cannot be elected to a third term, for he has not yet served a second term. It is true, Gen. Grant still lives, and he might be elected to a third term. But the Springer resolution does not forbid that. It only enjoins retirement after a second term. Grant retired at the end of the second term.

Mr. Rufus King, Mr. Gouveneur Morris. and Mr. James Madison. On the 4th of September that Committee reported a plan for choosing Presidents and Vice-Presidents by an Electoral College. The plan provided that, if the Colleges failed to elect, the choice should devolve upon the Senate. Mr. Sherman explicitly avowed that "the object of this clause of the report of the Committee was to get rid of the ineligibility which was attached to the mode of election by the Legislature, and to make the Executive independent of the Legislature. But the new plan was at once attacked upon the assumption that the Colleges would never elect, and, of course, the Senate would always elect, so that the President, instead of being independent, would be the mere creature of the Senate. After a long debate, Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, moved to posspone the report of the Committee of Eleven to take up the plan reported by the Committee of Detail. By that motion the Convention was called to choose directly between a President to be chosen by the Legislature for a single term of seven years and a President to be chosen by the Legislature for a single term of seven years and a President to be chosen by the Legislature for a single term of seven years and a President to be chosen by the Lieges of the Senate, but without limit as to number of terms. The motion was negatived. Only North and South Carolina voted for it. With some modifications, the plan of the Comstitution, and the records of that great debate do not preserve the name of a single man with Judgment so definition of the Convention. The Constitution, as finally agreed to, was not satisfactory to every member of the Convention. The Constitution, as finally agreed to, was not satisfactory to every member of the Convention.

lative control.

The Constitution, as finally agreed to, was not satisfactory to every member of the Convention. Many refused to sign it. Among those so refusing were Messrs. Robert Yates and John Lansing, of New York; Edmund Randolph, Richard Henry Lee, and George Mason, of Virginia; and Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts. Each of those distinguished gentlemen has left on Boord his reasons for refusing to sign the Constitution. But not one of them enumerates the re-eligibility of the President as an objection to the instrument. Did the House of Representatives affirm a "peril to our free institutions," which does not exist, or did those clear-signted cavilers, eager as they were to find fault, fall to see a peril which did exist?

Again the Constitution was submitted to a critical review, in the several State Conventions called to consider the question of its ratification. In Massachusetts 188 members voted against ratification. But not one of the whole number objected to the re-eligibility of the President. No such objection was suggested in the Conventions for Connecticut or New Hampshire. That criticism was made in the Convention of New York. It was made by Mr. Melanothon Smith, a delegate from Dutchess County. He had been a delegate from Dutchess County. He had been a delegate from the State in the Federal Convention. He was the spostle of the gospel of rotation in office. He was a consistent one. He urged the rotation not of President alone, but of Senators and members of the House also. But Mr. Smith found no second to his idea in that Convention, and

EVEN HE SEEMS TO HAVE ABANDONED IT.

For, when subsequently he moved his schedule of amendments, the adoption of which he desired to make a condition precedent to nutification, he omitted all mention of re-eligibility.

In the Pennsylvania Convention the objection was not heard of. One year after Pennsylvania had ratified the Constitution, a large Convention assembled at Harrisburg, to propose amendments to it. Twelve different amendments were agreed to. But no limitation upon re-eligibility was even proposed.

ments to it. Twelve different amendments were agreed to. But no limitation upon re-eligibility was even proposed.

The Maryland Convention would not consider amendments; would not hear objections. One member after another arose in his seat to say he was sent there "to ratify the proposed Constitution, not to amend it." They would not allow an amendment to be read even, but, on the very week they assembled, they voted to ratify the instrument, by a vote of 63 to 11. Having ratified the Constitution, in order to pacify its opponents the Convention appointed a committee of thirteen to consider the subject of amendments. To that Committee were submitted thirteen amendments, to which they agreed, and fifteen which they rejected. But not among the whole twenty-eight amendments considered can be found one single word of criticism upon the re-eligibility of the President. The Convention in North Carolina was far less cordial to the new scheme of government. The Convention not only proposed twenty-six amendments to the text of the Constitution, but agreed to prefix a bill of rights containing twenty sections.

BUT NOT EVEN IN NORTH CABOLINA

was a man to be found to object to the re-eligibility of the President. No such man was found in South Carolina.

One such was found in Virginia, but only one. In the Virginia Convention the new instrument of government was subjected to the most searching review, to the most savage analysis. The Convention was large; the enemies of the Constitution were numerous and resolute. They convened on the 2d of June. They did not vote upon ratification until the 24th. Then seventy-nine out of 188 votes were cast against ratification. During the debate which preceded the vote, every objection which human sagacity could detect or human ingenity gould invert had been urged against it. One man caviled at the re-eligibility of the President. Mr. George Mason had been a member of the Federal Convention. He had heard re-eligibility declaimed against there, while the plan was to give the election to Congress. That plan had been abandoned, as we have seen, for the avowed purpose of removing the objection to re-elections. Still.

are, with lampoons and lies. Fallike ferocify is used him with that same houndlike ferocify the which it pursued President Grant during a second term. He did not bear it as Grant pro it. No man saw President Grant quali beare the gibes of his enemies or before the guns it his country's enemies. Washington was the guick by the injustice of his countries to the quick by the injustice of his countries.

mand himself; ran on much on the personal abuse which had been bestowed on him; defied any man on earth to produce one single act of his, since he had been in the Government, which was not done on the purest motives; that he had never repented but once the having slipped the moment of resigning his office, and that was every moment since; that by God he had rather be in his grave than in his present situation; that he had rather be on his farm than be Emperor of the world; and yet that they were charging him with wanting to be a King!"

Washington, like Grant,—the Father of his Country, like the Savior of it,—was accused of "Gesarism." It is not so very strange that 3,000,000 of people just emerged from monarchy should be jealous of imperial designs. But it is passing strange that 40,000,000 just swaggering into the second century of freedom should be SCARED BY SO SOFT A SPOOK!

No one expected to dissuade President Washington, the second contractor of the street of the street of the second century of freedom should be

passing strange that 40,000,000 Just swaggering into the second century of freedom should be SCARED BY SO SOFT A SPOOK!

No one expected to dissuade President Washington from the retirement he so passionately coveted beyond the expiration of his second term. He was 61 years old when that term commenced. He was 65 when it ended. The infirmities of which he complained at 60 were aggravated at 65. He died before the next term ended. Then number of his enemies had multiplied. Their hate was intensified. Jefferson had left this Carlinet. Madison, was alienated from him. He had been compelled to recall Monroe from France. He yearned for rest, and he infiexibly sought it. Such was the example of our first President.

No one asked Mr. Adams to accept a third term. But few asked him to accept a second. His example, therefore, furnishes no more sanction to the Springer resolution than does the example of Mr. Washington.

Mr. Jefferson furnished a precedent more to the purpose. The Legislatures of several States formally invited him to become a candidate for a third term. He as formally declined the invitation. He stated

HIS REASONS FOR DECLINING

as follows: "That I should lay down my charge at a proper period is as much a duty as to have borne it faithfully. If some termination to the services of the Chief Magistrate be not fixed by the Constitution, or supplied by practice, his office, nominally for years, will, in fact, become for life; and history shows how easily that degenerates into an inheritance. Believing that a representative government, responsible at short periods of election, is that which produces the greatest sum of happiness to mankind. I feel it a duty to do no neat which shall essentially impair that principle; and I should unwillingly be the person who, disregarding the sound precedent set by an illustrious predecessor, should furnish the first example of profongation beyond the second term of office. . . . Truth also requires me to add that I am sensible of that decline which advancing years bring o

WHICH SUITS THE PUBLIC CONVENIENCE,

which suits the fubble convenience of the individual. History has already exploded the assumption of Mr. Jefferson that, if the term of service of the Chief Magistrate be not fixed, he will continue to hold for life. The term of service is not fixed by any law or any practice, and yet not one-half our Chief Magistrates have in fact been elected even the second time. "A representative government responsible at short periods of election" is undoubtedly wise, and "that which produces the greatest sum of happiness to mankind." But the right to elect government agents at short periods does not involve the necessity of elections should be not only periodical, out free. If the people really wished Mr. Jefferson to serve a third term and he refused to do so, then the election of 180s was not free, but restricted. The people had not free choice but restricted choice, and their freedom was impaired by the act of Mr. Jefferson. But Mr. Jefferson is not exposed to that imputation. He could have assigned a better reason for deciling to serve a third term than any of those he did assign. That better reason was that he COULD NOT RE ELECTED TO A THIND TERM! COULD NOT RE ELECTED TO A THIRD TERM!

The fact had been made quite manifest at the time he declined to be a candidate. Nothing is clearer in history than that he waited for just that manifestation of public opinion before he did decline. The Legislature of Vermont first threw his flag to the breeze on the 5th of November, 1806. More than two years before his second term expired, the Legislature of Vermont addressed to Mr. Jefferson a formal invitation to become a candidate for a third term. In December following the Legislature of Georgia joined in that invitation. Maryland did the same in January, 1807. Rhode Island in February, and New York and Pennsylvania in March, followed their example.

Mr. Jefferson is known to have been a most diligent correspondent. During all those months he was constantly receiving letters from in-

ause he had been faithful so long, it was unafe to trust him longer, would be deemed inserted of Nazareth to follow Mr. Springer, of Illinois.
When the Constitutional Convention had finally agreed to the plan of a President chosen for four years, and re-eligible at the pleasure of the people, Mr. Alexander Hamilton said: "He liked the new modification on the whole better than that in the printed report. In this the President was a monster, elected for seven years, and ineligible afterward; having great powers in appointment to office, and continually tempted, by this constitutional disqualification, to abuse them in order to subvert the Government." Mr. Springer's resolution resurrects the monster which Hamilton denounced, and which the Convention with such diligence buried.
Faul taught the Hebrews that without sacrifice there was no remission of sins. Americans are taught that not even sacrifice will save a President from rebuke after eight years' service, although he has been sinless.

KANSAS.

A Tribune Correspondent as a Knight of the Road—What He Sees in a Ride of Two Hundred Miles—Cities, Towns, and Villages—A Romance of the Mountains.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
HUMBOLDT, Allen Co., Kas., Jan. 12.—Your correspondent left Nebraska three weeks ago, and has since accomplished a ride of 200 miles, passing through some of the best counties in the State of Kansas.

From Lincoln, the Capital of Nebraska, to the Kansas line, is about seventy miles,—passing through the Counties of Lancaster and Gage and the Otoe Reservation. This last-named tract of land has no superior in the State. It is watered by the Blue and other streams, and the land is rolling and very fertile. The Otoes have resided here for a number of years, and, having become dissatisfied at last, will doubtless be removed before very long to more congenial homes,—probably in the Black Hills or the Indian Territory. They number about 400 souls and are altogether a rather shiftless lot of vagabonds. Some months ago the Government opened up their Reservation for settlement, and hundreds of new houses may now be seen dotting the prairie over. The land is sold at from \$3 to \$4 per acre; and, as a consequence, just now settlers are turning their faces this way is

The control of the co

lesale & Retail. Send for price Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere agent for the "MULTIPOLE." made to order and wareness 2 w. Madison St. Chicago LUNKS.

early in the day. At the opening there was a fractional decline, but this was quickly followed by an advance of \(\) to \(\) is per cent. Subsequently the improvement was more than lost, a decline of \(\) to \(\) per cent taking place, but during the afternoon a buoyant tone prevailed, and under large purchases for both long and short account, there was an advance of \(\) to \(\) is \(\) per cent, the latter Chicago, St. Louis \(\) Xew Orleans, which rose from \(\) \(\) Xi to \(\) to \(\) per cent, the latter Chicago, St. Louis \(\) Xew Orleans, which rose from \(\) Xi to \(\) the month of \(\) to \(\) the \(\) to \(

Green apples, bris. 1,881 2,085 180 74

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 287 bu wheat, 23,536 bu corn, 836 bu cats, 1,843 bu ryc.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 8 cars No. 2 winter wheat, 3 cars No. 3 do. 1 car rejected, 3 cars mixed, 1 car No. 1 spring, 65 cars No. 2 do. 35 cars No. 2 corn, 125 cars high-mixed, 73 cars new mixed, 12 cars no grade (281 corn); 16 cars white cats, 9 cars No. 2 mixed, 4 cars rejected (29 cats); 4 cars No. 2 rpc; 10 cars No. 3 barley, 5 cars extra, 2 cars low grades (17 barley). Total, 558 cars, or 263,000 bu. Inspected out: 25,678 bu wheat, 100,-509 bu corn, 10,115 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were rather quiet yesterday, there being comparatively few cutside orders, either to buy or to sell. Grain was rather steady, the local bear feeling being offset by private reports of a firmer tone in wheat in Liverpool, some cables noting 1d advance. This steadied corn in sympathy, especially as the offerings for May delivery were not so large as those of the previous day: Provisions were firmer early, in keeping with an andvance in hogs, but fell back, and the later feeling was one of tameness. The afternoon feeling was rather weak all round, there being a good many seliers for future, both in provisions and grain. Mess pork closed 20c lower, at \$12,82% for mew, seller January, and \$12,82% for mew, seller January, and January, and \$12.82% for March. Lard closed 10c lower, at \$7.45 for new, seller January, and \$7.40 for March. Short ribs closed at \$6.00 for March. Spring wheat closed %c lower, at \$1.22% spot and \$1.24% for March. Winter wheat closed spot and \$1.24% for March. Winter wheat closed on 'Change at about \$1.23% for red. Corn closed 34e lower, at 38% spot and 42e for May. Oats closed steadler, at 38% for May and at 38% c for next month. Rye was steady, at 76% spot and 77e for February. Barley was dull and lower, at about \$36,24e for No. 2. Hogs were active and 5e higher, closing firm at \$4.25@4.40 for light and at \$4.30@4.75 for heavy. Cattle were active and stronger, with saics at \$2.265.40. stronger, with sales at \$2.23@5.40.

stronger, with saies at \$2.256.40.

The dry-goods movement continues a little slack, the unseasohable weather militating against an active trade. Prices, however, display as much firmness as ever, the leading staples continuing to appreciate in value. There was a light movement in boots and shoes at firmly sustained prices. The grocery trade remains quiet, with prices running along about steady. No changes were noted in the market for domestic and foreign dried fruits, trade continuing dull at firm prices. Pish were firm and unchanged. Dealers in cinned goods report an active demand and a firm set of prices. Peaches, corn, and tomatoes have a decided upward tencorn, and tomatoes have a decided upward tendency. There was a good demand for dairy products, and previous prices were thoroughly sustained. Prices of pig iron continue firm and advancing. Since Jan. 1 there has been an advance of \$5.0027.00 per ton, and further changes seem imminent. Oils were quoted quiet and steady. The coal trade remains dull. Prices are unsettled and weak.

The lumber market was steady and rather quiet. The lumbermen across the lake are despondent over the absence of snow. In some localities work is done with the aid of tramways and trucks, but at many caups men and teams corn, and tomatoes have a decided upward ten-

and trucks, but at many camps men and teams are idle, and the prospect for filling all the log contracts is said to be very poor. The demand for hardware continues fair for January. Common iron is quoted strong in consequence of reports from the mills that another rise in rates is orn, and hides were fair in the aggregate, and

corn, and hides were fair in the aggregate, and hay was in some request and easier. Seeds were less active, timothy being easier, and other varieties exhibited little change. Poultry was in better local request.

The following were among the direct exports from this city during last week on through bills of iading: 3,254 bris flour, 66,340 bu corn, 183 pkgs pork, 14,365 boxes meats, 827 cases canned do, 1,485 pkgs lard, 384 bris beef, 50 bris tongues, 3,383 pkgs butter and cheese, 481 bris tallow, 305. 3,883 pkgs butter and cheese, 48I bris tallow, 206,-885 lbs seeds, 478 bris oat-meal.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding date a

May. The receipts were small, and the stock in store changed little during the week just past. New York was quoted firm at the close. Belief May opened at \$856, \$200 to \$856, and closed at \$856, \$200 to \$856, and closed at \$856, \$200 to \$856, and closed at \$856, \$200 to \$856, and require brought \$356. \$200 to \$856, and require brought \$356. \$200 to ats were quoted at \$456, \$200 to \$256, \$200 to \$256, \$200 to \$256, \$200 to \$256, ing of Saturday last and corresponding date a year ago:

year ago:

No. 2 winter wheat.

No. 3 winter

No. 3 winter

114.75

No. 2 spring.

124.473

No. 3 spring.

124.56

No. 3 spring.

124.57

No. 3 spring.

12

BROOM-CORN-Was in light order request and steady: BUTTER—This market was without pronounced change. There was a well-sustained movement in packed butter, while roll—owing to the soft weather-remained dull. Prices were firm as given below: package of the packag annel
altimore & Ohio
ledmont
lossburg
razil block

Nentsfoot oil. No. 1

Straits. 50

Strapentine. 60

Miners' oil. 50

PIG IRON—There is a continued active demand. 50

Gasoline. 8 degrees. 13

My Hills davancing tendency of prices making holders indifferent about effecting sales at the current the state of the current of the control of LIVE STOCK. Tuesday. 4,500 8,567 2,500

Total. 8,307 57,307 5,500

Same time@ast week. 11,500 28,571 2,380

Shipmenta—Monday. 1,501 1,801 28,571 2,380

Shipmenta—Monday. 1,501 1,801 28,571 2,380

Shipmenta—Monday. 1,501 1,801 28,571 2,380

CATTILE—The market was only moderately supplied yesterday, and under a good strong demand from local and Eastern buyers and a liberal inquirty. from feeders, the yards were readily cleared. Prices were firmer all around, the increased firmness smounting to a perceptible advance in the case of stockers and the better class of butchers' stuff. In fact it was possible to obtain alightly better prices for all srades, and as sales were quick it proved to be a matisfactory market-day. Trading was at \$1,502,15 for poor to good butchers' stock; at \$2,562,15 for ordinary to prime stock steers, and at \$3,062,46 for common to catra shipping steers. George Adams, Burke & Bro. sold two loads at the outside quotation, and R. Surshorr & Co. obtained \$2,55 for a bunch averaging 1,512 and 52,500 and 5

IS, Mo., Jan. 20 Cis.

3.80 bead; shipments, 1.30 bead.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 20.—CATTLE-The Pric

Current reports: Receipts, 35: shipments, 15:
slow; native shippers, E. 2024.50; native stockers of
feeders. E. 2024.20; native stockers of
feeders. E. 2024.20; anipments, 30; steady; shippens, 8.1004.10.

E. 3063.30; Texas, 22.202.30;
LiGGS-Receipts, 2.573; shipments, 30; steady; shippens, 8.1004.10.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—Hogs-Steady for Reht; at
10r heavy grades; common, 3.4344.15; light 4.

4.30; packing, 8.23664.0; butchers', 8.4364.3; receipts,
4.30; shipments, 1.100.

INDIANAPOLIS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20—11:20 a. m.—FLOUR-No. i. In.

Money, 5@6, closing at b; prime mercassing paper, 5@6.
Sterling exchange dull; sixty days, 483%; sight, 484%.
Produce exports for the week, \$5,388,000.

ct Wayne Central Arizona Exception

2,059,665 to 2,500,528, and amount from 1.332,000,000f to 1,625,000,000f; Italy (28,000,000 inhabitants), depositors increased from 676,237 to 1,111,474, and amount from 446,000,000f to 647,000,000f; Austria (Cisleithan lands, 20,000,000 inhabitants), depositors increased from 1,268,557 to 1,428,928, and amount from 348,000,000f to 1,621,000,000f. In the United Kingdom the number of depositors, which in 1861 was 1,000,103, increased in 1874 to 8,132,493, and in 1878 to 3,498,481, and the deposits from 1,038,000,000f in 1878.

As to the ratio of the number of depositors to the population, there is in Saxony one depositor per 3.5 souls: in Demark, one per 5; in Sweden, one per 7; in the United Kingdom, one per 10.1; in Prussia, one per 10.2; in France, one per 12; in Austria, one per 14.

A New York company, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, President, have received a favorable report from their expert sent to examine the Riviere Du President, have received a favorable report from their expert sent to examine the Riviere Du Loup and Chaudiere gold placers in Quebec. They will begin preliminary work at once, and expect to have operations under active way

deposited from 7,000,000,000f to 9,500,000,000f. The most progressive nations were: France 37,000,-000 inhabitants), the number of depositors in-creased from 2,170,000 to 3,100,000, and the amount from 573,000,000f to 1,015,000,000f; Prussia 25,700,-

Stocks were irregular and excited, with symptoms of weakness till the close, which was strong. The apprehensions with regard to a rupture between the members of the trunk-line pool have been met by assurances that there will be none, although there may be a reduction in the present rates of freight. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, the relations of which go the Pennsylvania are given below, was active. It opened at 23%, advanced at once to 23%, declined again to 23%, and closed at 23%, a gain of %. Kansas & Texas was firm, and made 2%, to 45%. Wabash was another stock that made good gains. The common opened at 43%, an advance of 1%. The preferred fluctuated within the limits of 57% and 66%, and sold finally at 67%, a gain of 1%. New York Central fluctuated between 134 and 12%, closing at 134, a gain of %. Lake Shore made 4, to 101%, after selling as low as 160%. Northwestern common ranged between 184 and 12%, closing at the former price. St. Paul common made 4, to 57%; Erie %, to 43%; the preferred 14, to 69%; Onio & Mussicalppi %, to 30%; Iron Mountain 1, to 33%; St. Joe 4, to 57%; the preferred 2, to 68; Lackawanna 5, to 85%; Canada Southern X, to 71%; Western Union 4, to 104; Reading 3, to 69%; Pacific Mail 36, to 41%; Chesapeake & Ohio 36, to 23; Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western 5, to 23; Stoux City 1, to 41.

The losses were: Sioux City preferred 3, to 79%; Chesapeake & Ohio 36; Chesapeake & Ohio 56; Chesapeake & Ohio 57%; Chesapeake &

34. to 23%; Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western %, to 23; Sioux City 1, to 41.

The besses were: Sloux City preferred 3, to 79%; Chesapeake & Ohio second preferred 1, to 24%; first preferred %, to 28; Kansas Pacific 4, to 100; Louisville & Nashville 1½, to 110%; Northern Pacific preferred ½, to 58; the common ¼, to 34½; San Francisco ¾, to 42%; the preferred 1½, to 53%; Atlantic & Pacific 1, to 41%; Jersey Central ¾, to 81%; Delaware & Hudson ¾, to 75; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis 1, to 78½; Union Pacific 1½, to 95½; St. Paul preferred ½, to 108½; Northwest preferred ½, to 108½.

Central Arizona Mining Company was again very active, selling down from 16½ to 14%.

The extreme range of prices for the day and the opening and closing prices will be found in the table given below.

that the ruling prices are leading many holders to sell in order to invest in securities that pay more income. The 4s opened at 104% bid and 104% asked in New York. In Chicago the price was 104% bid and 104%@105 asked. The 4%s were 107% and 107%, the 5s 103% and 106%, and

when spring opens.

The Tribune is indebted to Hatch & Poote, of New York, for a copy of their convenient compilation showing the highest and lowest for eight years, 1872 and 1880, and of stocks twenty years, 1880 and 1880. The following shows yesterday's opening, highest, lowest, and closing

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	Closing
w York Central	133	134	13934	
iehigan Central	90%	90%	8044	90%
ike Shoreicago & Northwestern	10134	10154 9134	30%	10152
icago & Northwestern prefer'd.	10614	2424	3076	9114
icago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	7894	7714	2054	7732
icago, Milwaukee & St. P. p'f'd.	10212	BHH	107	10012
inois Central	10334	10356	102%	10254
iengo & Alton	107		****	107
ion Pacific		9654	9534	9656
10	4334	4344	4214	4394
ie preferredie second mortgage		1804	6176	2014
no & Mississippi	2007	2018	9158	9012
on Mountain	5402	5304	5014	631.2
C., C. & I	7812	11111	110	7912
C. & L. C	2212	2334	2214	2314
annibal & St. Joe	37	38	3637	3732
nnibal & St. Joe preferred	68	6814	6636	68
laware & Hudson	7556	75%	7436	75
laware, Lackawanna & West'n.	85	8034	8094	8514
w Jersey Central	8176	92.39		8134
nada Southern	7014	****		7134
nada Southern. ssouri, Kapsas & Texas abash, St. L. & P. abash, St. I. & P. preferred	4312	4534	491.6	4552
abash, St. L. & P.	43(2)	4852	43	439.2
abash, St. L. & P. preferred	0034	6794	0636	6754
estern Umon Telegraph Co	HERMAN	104	10234	104
innue & Pacine Telegraph Co	4214			419(
Louis & San Francisco	6018	656	65%	6834
L. & San Francisco preferred.	55	22 1	42	\$234
rthern Pacific		00	0079	2412
orthern Pacific preferred	5814	*****		04/S
eific Mail	41	4134	4016	4184
uisville & Nashville	112			11094
nsas Pacific	101	101	97	100
esapeake & Ohioesapeake & Ohio first preferred		22%	2134	2254
esapeake & Onio first preferred				33
dianapolis, Bloomington & W				33
tio & Mississippi preferred	6017		*****	60
nhattan	5156	5134	515	112
enhattan	2412	4476	DAY S	24(2

Chesapeake & Ohio second prefr d
St. Faul & Stonx City preferred
St. Faul & Stony City preferred
St. Faul & Stony City Preferred
St. Faul & Stony City Faul
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COMMERCIAL BILLS. and 12.97c for March, and closed at 12.87c and 12.99c. The market last week, according to ordinary rules, says the New York Daily Bulletin, should have materially declined, the receipts at the ports running full and the accounts from abroad lacking in encouraging features, but instead of positive depression there was a showing of moderate strength and a recovery secured from the lowest point of the day. Sellers did not appear to be plenty, and, while this would hold good as regards buyers on the ordinary run of business, the very absence of a natural inquiry appeared to create a speculative demand to hold the market tip, and this was in a measure successful.

200 150

he second column.

Jon. 1 to lutest date—

Michison & Nebraska. 3d wk Dec. 3 521,560 3 624,564

Michison & Nebraska. 3d wk Dec. 35 42,564

Michison & Nebraska. 3d wk Dec. 35 42,564

Michison & Nebraska. 3d wk Dec. 35 42 22,522

Autral Pacific. December. 1,251,167

Michison & Michison. 3d wk Dec. 35 42 22,522

Michison, B. & Q. November. 1,381,547

Michison & November. 1,381,547

Michison & Michison. 3d wk Dec. 38,601

Michison & Michison. 3d wk Dec. 4,601,902

Parik & Kokomo. November. 2,524,432

Michison & Michison. 34,601

Michison & Movember. 2,524,432

Michison & Michison. 34,601

Michison & Michison. 34,601

Michison & Michison. 34,601

Michison.

STOCKS. Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
ALBERT M. DAY, Manager.

GEO, O. MARCY & CO.,
No. 189 Le Salie-st.,
Chicago, Ill.,
DEALERS IN MUNICIPAL SECURITIES.
We can farnish in sums to suit, from \$100 to \$100,000,
County, City, or Town Bonds, which will pay the investor an average of 7 per cent per annum.
These bonds are issued by different localities in Illinois, Kansas, and Ilowa for various purposes—viz. to
build court-houses, school-houses, sils, etc.; to
fund doating debts, to build bridges, etc.
We examine everything we offer with great care;
and we try to make every investment through us
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and we try to make of the largest institutions and
heaviest capitalists East, and West, with some of
whom we have had dealings for the last ten years.
Call and examine for yourself, whether you wish to
make a large or small investment.

GEO. O. MARCY & CO.,
No. IST La Salie-st, Chicago, Ill.
we are always in
the market for the purchase of
any such securities, issued by counties, yours or cities.

TEASK & FEANCIS,

ware 104% bid and 104%@105 asked. The 44s were 107% and 107%, the 5s 103% and 103%, and the 6s 184% and 104%.

Foreign exchange was quiet, without any material variation in rates. Posted sterling rates were 483 and 485%. New York actual rates were 4824 and 484%@484%. In Chicago actual rates were 4824 and 484%@484%. In Chicago actual rates were 482% and 484%@484%. Sterling grainbills were 480%@480%. Documentary bills on Paris were 525%.523%, on Antwerp 429%, and on Havre 525%. German bankers' marks were 65 and 55%, aid commercial were 94%. Specie importations at New York for the week ending Jan: 16 amount to \$481,088, of which \$318,758 was gold and \$162,350 silver. The total since Jan: 1 is \$494,048, consisting of \$236,711 gold and \$167,354 silver. From Aug. 1, 1879, to Jan. 16, 1880, the importations reach \$78,250,250, including \$75,453,650 gold and \$2,916,650 silver. Of this amount, \$45,874,534 has been received from the Continent, \$26,270,884 from Great Britain, and \$6,204,842 from West Indies and South America.

Chicago bankers reported the receipts and shipments of currency light. New York exchange sold between banks at \$500,75e per \$1,000 premium. Discounts were only moderate. Bank rates were 768 per cent and street rates 6@7 per cent. Clearings were \$4,700,000.

Cook County 78, of 1884, sold at 107%; Chicago water 78, of 1889, at 114; 250 shares of South-Side City Railway at 185, with that price bid for more; and \$75,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 78 at 107%.

And secure a handsome premium, and BUY COOK COUNTY OB WEST CHICAGO 5 PER CENTERONDS, An equally good security, bearing higher rate of interest.

FIELD, LINDLEY & CO., New York.

Iowa Central started this week at \$\frac{3}{2}\$ and rose to 13\frac{3}{2}\$.

The current impression that the people of Europe have been growing poorer the last three or four years is contradicted by the statistics of European savings bank deposits. Figures collected by M. de Malurce, with the assistance of foreign statesmen and scholars, show that from 1874 to 1878, in four years, among a population of 247.000,000 the number of depositors increased from 12,500,000 to 16,000,000, and the total amount deposited from 7,000,000,000 to 9,500,000,000. The U. S 1881, coup 100 the week, \$5,388, GOVERNMENT BOXDS.
New 5s. 1005 New 4s, coup.
New 5s. 1005 Pacific 6s of 55.

FOREIGN.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 20.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board: are the closing quotations at the Stock Boar
Alpha. 114 Mammoth.
Alta. 50 Normal Mammoth.
Belcher 133 April Bonansa.
Best & Belcher 133 April Bonansa.
Best & Belcher 134 April Bonansa.
Bullion 64 Bechtel Bonansa.
Consider 144 Bonansa.
Consolidated 154 Best on Consolidated.
Exchequer 64 Bulwer.
Exchequer 64 Gould Curry 66 Black Hawk Market Mark

Boston, Jan. 20.—The following are the closing quotations for copper stocks:
Calumet & Hecks. 247% Pewable 63
Copper Falls. 78 Quincy 29%
Franklin. 28 Ridge 96 REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for rec-The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Jan. 20:

CITY PHOPERTY.

Ashland av. s e corner of Hickory St. entire

Block 14. dated Jan. 5 (Henry R. Bond to
Alexander J. Leith).

Fairfield sv. 3Elé fit s of West Twelfth st. e f.

St. 120 ft. dated Jan. 5 (Henry R. Bond to
Alexander J. Leith).

West Chicago av. s w corner of Bickerdike st.

West Chicago av. s w corner of Bickerdike st.

West Chicago av. s w corner of Bickerdike st.

Michigan av/20 ft. s of Thirty-second st. e f. 50

XIV ft. dated Jan. B (Daniel A. Jones to
Nathan Cowith).

Church st. 125 ft. s of North av. e f. Exi236-10 ft.

Improved, dated Jan. B (Fester Schmitt to
Peter Jun.)

Fromer st. 25 ft. s of North av. e f. Exi236-10 ft.

Improved, dated Jan. B (Francis Daly to August Ellinger).

St. 125 dated Jan. B (Herbert A. Streeter to
Ids M. 125 dated Jan. B (Herbert A. Streeter to
Ids M. 125 ft. a of Thirty-eighth st. w f.

2000

Michigan av. 70 ft. a of Thirty-eighth st. w f.

2001

Michigan av. 70 ft. a of Thirty-eighth st. w f.

2002

Michigan av. 70 ft. a of Thirty-eighth st. w f.

2003

Michigan av. 70 ft. a of Harrison. v f. 200 ft.

Graban S. 200 ft. w of Campbell av. n f. 52/155

Tt. dated Jan. B (M. E. and M. J. Root to
Moses Bissell).

West Twelfth st. s w corner of Haisted, n f. 25

X100 ft. improved, dated Jan. 20 (C. and J.

West Twelfth st. s w corner of Haisted, n f. 25

X100 ft. improved, dated Jan. 20 (C. and J.

Gardner st, e of Halsted, n f, 2xx68-10 ft, improved, dated Jan. 17 (S, and H. Zimmermann to H. Lemmerich).

West Twelfth st, s w corner of Halsted, n f, 25 x100 ft, improved, dated Jan. 20 (C, and J. Reiser to C, F. Lachtenberg).

Indians av, 3018-10 ft n of Thirty-fith st, w f, Exitif ft, improved, dated Dec. 16, 1879 (S. E. and A. G. Bender to Elli A. Beach).

Illimois st, 50 ft e of North State st, s f, Exitif ft, dated Jan. 20 (Samuel B. Sherer to Catharine Price).

West Taylor st, 130 ft w of Leavitt, s f, Six100 ft, dated Jan. 17 (Mary D. Ramsey to John H. Obsoru). west Taylor st. 120 ft w of Leavitt, a f. Max10 ft. dated Jan. 17 (Mary D. Ramssy to John H. Osborn).

Armitage av. 85 ft e of North Robey st. n f. 28x 125 ft. dated Aug. 25, 1879 (F. R. Crocker to G. A. Walker).

South May st. 216 ft s of Twenty-first, e f. 8x;101 ft. dated Jan. 19 (Master in Chancery to Isabella M. Lyman).

State st. 100 ft s of Twenty-third, w f. 99-8x;101 ft. dated Jan. B (Charles Follansbee to William R. Linn).

West Twelfth st. 250 ft e of Loomis, s f. 2x 123-10 ft. dated Jan. 15 (A. and J. F. Gubbins to Mary Holland).

West Nineteenth st., with 409-8x287 ft in the same block, dated July l. 1875 (Henry Walker to Avery J. Smith).

Vincennes-place, 141 ft n of Thirty-circhin st. w f. 19 43-400 ft to aliey, dated Jan. 15 (Mary E. Rimbshi to Hattle A. Mackay).

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN Hitlerth, MILES OF WIS COUNTY OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN Hitlerth, MILES OF WIS COUNTY OF WISHON, dated Jan. 20 (Williams G. Hathaway to Mary Hrings).

Englewood av. 244 ft of Helsted st. s f. 2x 125 ft. dated Jan. 15 (E. A. and W. S. Froudfoot to Peter McGiurn).

Oakwood boulevard, between Cotiage Grove and Vincennes avs. 280-6 ft to aliey, dated Jan. 7 (Cummings Cherry, Jr., to Matida Cherry).

Michigan av. 301 4-10 ft s of Fifty-finith st. 7 (28x) 107 ft. dated Jan. 17 (N. 12 and 18 ft. 18 and 18 and

veit to George S. Dickerman).
Lot on Stock-Yard Dummy road, 23 ft w of Stewart aw, s.f. 20128 ft, dated Jan. 15 (P. R. Chandler to Kivica Phinney).
Wharton av, 150 ft s of Chestmuts, w f. 100x168 ft, dated Jan. 20 (Frank Romney to Laura S. Bruese). COMMERCIAL. The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city Also aftoat in harbor, 141,850 bu wheat and 1,-247,980 bu cord.

The following are the total receipts of the articles named from Jan. 1 to Jan. 17: 141,586 bris flour, 1,112,820 bu wheat, 2,413,181 bu cord. 326,645 bu oats, 53,445 bu rye, 209,082 bu barley, 2,204,428 bs butter, 285,065 live hogs, 54,747 head of cattle, 700,611 bs wool, 117,154 tons coal, 4,692,100 ft of lumber,
Rail freights were reported steady on the basis of 40c per 100 bs on grain to New York, and 45c on boxed meats to do. Through freights to Liverpool were 64%c on meats and lard, and 55c on flour.

bu barley. Total decrease, 53,531 bu.
Also afloat in harbor, 141,880 bu wheat and 1,-

GREASE Was quiet at 65656 for white, 546656 for good yellow, and 45656 for brown, with sale of 175 pkg at 56556.

BEEF-Was quiet at 87.7569.00 for mess, 80.0092.25 for extra mess, and \$14.003455 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 646656 for city and 666560 for country. BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull. There was a little more inquiry, but buyers generally offered about 25c per briless than asking prices. Sales were limited to 125 bris winters on private terms; 250 bris springs at \$5.75c 7.0; 125 bris extras at \$5.35 and 125 bris rye from on private terms. Total, 635 bris. Export extras were quoted at \$5.25c .75 in sacks, and double extra do at \$5.75c .25. Oruka MILLSTUFFS—Sales were 9 cars bran at \$10.25c 311.00 per ton, and 2 cars wheat screenings at \$10.00s 12.00 per ton. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$14.00 per ton on track. OTRICE MILETURES SAME WEST STATE OF AN ALLEGATION OF ALLEGATION OF A STATE OF First and second clear rough, I inch.
Third clear do.
First and second clear dressed siding.
Common dressed siding.
Flooring, second common, dressed.
Box boards, 13 inch and upwards.
A stock boards, 106:12 inch, rough.
B stock boards, 106:12 inch.
C stock boards, 106:12 inch.
Pencing, first quality.
Fencing, No. 3.
Common boards, outside for dry.
Common boards, No. 2.
Dimension stuff.
Dimension stuff.
Dimension stuff.
Lickels, rough and select.
Lath.

Is the list:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC, \$\pi\$ box. \$ 11.00

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC, \$\pi\$ box. \$ 13.00

Tin-plates, 10x20, IC, roofing. 10.50

Tin-plates, 10x20, IX, roofing. 12.50

Tin-plates, 20x20, IC, roofing. 12.50

Pig-tin, \$\pi\$ b.

Cash sales included 300 bu No. 3 at 50c; 7,00 bu by sample at \$6725c on track; and 2,000 bu at 50c free on board. Total, 3,500 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was easier. Sales 36,000 bu at \$1.235c for February, \$1.394c(81.395c) and 305c(63.10) for the r March, \$1.275c(1.275c) for May, and 305c(63.10) for the r March, \$1.275c(1.275c) and 305c(63.10) for the r March, \$1.275c(1.275c) and 305c(63.10) for the r March, \$1.275c(1.275c) and 305c(63.10) for the r May and 305c(63.10) for May, \$1.25c(1.255c) for May, \$1.25c(1.255c) for May, \$1.25c(1.255c) for May, \$1.25c(1.255c) for March and \$1.25c(1.255c) for February, and \$1.25c(1.255c) for February, and \$1.25c(1.255c) for March, and at \$1.25c(1.255c) for March and \$1.25c(1.255c) for February, and \$1.25c(1.255c) for March, \$1.25c(1.255c) f Sperm. Veatsfoot oil, strictly pure...... Neatsfoot oil, extra. Neatsfoot oil, No. 1..... Bank oil.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusa.

Livempool, Jan. 30—11:30 a.m.—Flours—No. 1. In. No. 2, 10s.

General Market Winner, No. 1. Ils. 40; No. 2, 10s. 40; No. 2, 10s. 61; No. 2, 10s. 62; No. 1, 56 554; 10d, No. 1, 15 7d; No. 2, 11s 3d, Corn—No. 1. Ils. 51; No. 2, 10s. 62; 10d, No. 1, 15 7d; No. 2, 11s 3d, Corn—No. 1. Ils. 51; No. 2, 10s. 62; 10d, No. 1, 15 7d; No. 2, 11s 3d, Corn—No. 1. Ils. 51; No. 2, 10s. 62; 10d, No. 1, 15 7d; No. 2, 11s 3d, Corn—No. 1. Ils. 51; No. 2, 10s. 62; 10d, No. 1, 15 7d; No. 2, 11s 3d, Corn—No. 1. Ils. 51; No. 2, 10s. 62; 10d, No. 1, 15 7d; No. 2, 11s 3d, Corn—No. 1. Ils. 51; No. 2, 10s. 62; 10d, No. 1, 15 7d; No. 2, 11s 3d, Corn—No. 1. Ils. 51; No. 2, 10s. 62; 10d, No. 1, 15 7d; No. 2, 11s 3d, Corn—No. 1. Ils. 51; No. 2, 11s 3d, No

PHILADEEPHI

RALTIMORE.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 20. - FLOUR-CINCINNATL

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20. GRAI easier at 502-54c.
CORN-MEAL—Higher at 22.20.
PROVISIONS—Fork firmer; old, S.
Lard firmer; tierce, 82.003-25; keg, g.
firmer; shoulders, 82.05; clear rib, 87.
62.25.
GROCHUES—Sugar firmer; common

TOLEDO, O., Jan. R.—GRAIN.—Wired winter, spot, \$1.3; Januarr, \$1.34 bid; March, \$1.374; No. 3 red rejected Lake Shore, \$1.07; No. red mfrm: No. 2 spot, \$15; C. 107; No. red mfrm: No. 2 spot, \$15; C. 107; No. red mfrm: No. 2 spot, \$15; C. 107; No. 1 white No. 2 spot, \$15; C. 108; No. 2 spot, \$15;

BOSTON.
BOSTON. Jan. 20.—FLOUR—Quiet a
GRAIN—Corn dull; new. 20.26tc; o
moderate demand; No. 1 and extra
2 white, 456-550c; No. 5 white and
do. Rye nominally unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour. 3,520 bris; corn
13,000 bu
BRIPMENTS—Flour, 1,200 bris.

KANSAS CITY,

Special Dispatch to The Chloops

RANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 20.—The Pports: Wheat, receipts, 20,589 bu; shiunsettled; No. 2 cash, \$1.15; January,
\$1,684; January, \$1,684. Corn—Recei
ments, 28,19; weak; No. 2 cash, 28,56;

ments, 28,19; weak; No. 2 cash, 28,56; DETROIT.

DETROIT.

GRAIN-Wheat easier; extra nomine
1.334 January; do February, \$1.234;
April, \$1.334; May, \$1.29; milling No. 1ceipts, 4.00 bu; shipments, 1.300 bu.

PEORIA. Jan. 20.—GRAIN—Corn dull (1920) (c) mixed, 388,385 (c). Oats dull (1920) Bye dull and nominal; 789,785 (c). BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

Gall; sales 10 cars new at the on track

Rys inactive. Barley dull.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Jan. 21.—GEAIN—

10. 2 red \$1.261.286. Corn quiet as

PETROLEUM.

OLEVELAND, Jan. 20. — PETROLEUM—
and white. 110 teet. 94c.
OLLCTY, Pa., Jan. 20. — PETROLEUM—
dail, with \$1.005 bid for old; advances
clossed offered at that. Shipments, 36
and transactions, 35,001.
Poyshing Jan. 20. — Petroleum—
phis deliver.

DRY GOODS.

New York, Jan. 21.—The market sh Cotion goods in improved request; v vanetas. Print, cloths more active prints udditional openings of sprints. Dounced. Pacific and Washington M were also opened. Woolen goods. Heavy men's woolens moving a his foreign goods quiet.

1,500 to as-Receipts, 2.629; supply not a but a fair proportion of good ping steers, \$1.70@5.75; fair do, \$4 ek, \$2.50@8.50; receipts, 1,000; ah CINCINNATI.

20.—Hogs—Steady for light; dnD
common. 51.4544 lb; light, 51.334

4.60; butchers', \$1.684.50; receipts. INDIANAPOLIS. Inn. 20.—Hogs—Active and lower 8, 3,200; shipments, 730. TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.
tch to The Chicago Tribuna.
10-11:10 a. m.—FLOUR—No. I. IIs; Winter, No. 1, 11s 4d; No. 2, 10s 4d; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 11s 3d; o. 1, 11s 7d; No. 2, 11s 3d. Corn—New. b. 1. is 7d.

k. @s. Lard, 26s 6d.

20 - Evening - Cotton-Dull as 4-lid; sales 8,00 bales; speculation merican, 6,550.

Ready. California white wheal di club, 11s 3d@11s 7d. -41s. GE—Cla. EUM—64d. st three days—Wheat, 60,000 qrs: SICS—At Manchester, firm-SUGAR—Centrifugal, 25 6d. CM—74(@75d.—PETROLEUM—18947. PETROLEUM—18947. Perceived by the Chicago Board De days, 60,00 centals, so, the decision of the common of EW YORK.

44; No. 3 do. \$1.35; No. 2 do. lo (sales 167,000 bu), \$1.45\431.4 Stettauers' Creditors Still Squabbling

and firm at 04@6 13-16c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHIA, Pa., Jan. 21. FLOUR-Greatly de-ek steadily accumulating; Western ex-Minnesota extra family, medium, 86.25;

hoice, 51.124.

AIN—Wheat firmer; rejected on track, \$1,3091.34; red, in elevator, \$1.44%; No. 2 red, January, fuld \$1.504 asked; February, \$1.44% bid, \$1.55% is large, \$1.47% bid, \$1.45% asked. Corn dull; are mixed and yellow, \$8%c: rejected on track, all, mixed, January, \$5%c bid, 57c asked; Februar, \$6.56%, \$5%c asked; March, \$6c bid, \$5%c asked; all, and prices hardly maintained; stained, \$6%c; rejected, \$7a; nixed, \$6%c; white, \$7%c; \$6.00 resons—In fair demand and unchanged. True, Wesk; creamery and extra, \$26.36c; New State and Bradford County extras, \$26.36c; are Reserve extra, \$26.35c; \$0.00 to choice. Flat; Western, 17@18c. SE-Firm; enumery, 13@134c. OLEUM-Neglected; refined, 74c.

Active and firm; Ohio, Fennsylvania, and thin XX and above, 5005c; extra 50053c; he35c; coarse, 5065c; New York, Michigath of Wastern fine. 48650c; medium, 54655c; soc; washed combing and delaine, 5066c; a \$560c; unwashed combing and delaine, 5066c; BALTIMORE.

M. Mest-Western higher; No. 2 Western red, spot and January, \$1.43%; February, \$1.44%; March, \$1.48%; Asy; April, \$1.50@1.50%; Corn—n spot for future lower; Western mixed, spot, snuary, 60%60%; February, 50%60%; March, (April, 50%60%; May, 50%60%; steamer, 55%6, il but firm; Western white, 48%60; do mixed, Pennsylvania, 45%60. Hye dull at 90%05.

put min.

Pennsylvarin, 485500. Hye duli at 90,000.

Unchanged.

- Quiet and unchanged.

- Quiet and unchanged.

- Quiet and unchanged.

- Quiet; Ro Cargoes, 146,1856.

- Quiet; Ro Cargoes, 146,1856.

- Y-Duli at 41,116,112.

Tys-Flour, 123 bris; wheat, 63,000 bu; cern, onts, 1,900 bu; cyrn, 6,000 bu.

- Wheat, 685,700 bu; corn 185,900 bu. ST. LOUIS.

Louis. Jan. 22.—Flour.—Unchanged.

138.—Wheat lower and slow; No. 2 red, \$1.37% bid

138.461.286 February; \$1.336.1316 March; \$1.346

April; No. 1 do, \$1.27% bid. Corn firmer; \$356.366

3566 February; \$756 March; \$056.309 May.

steady and slow at \$356.376 cash; \$3566 Feb
188.7—Quiet at \$1.08.

VISIONS—Pork ensier; job lots, \$13.60 cash;

February; \$13.10 March, \$13.20 asked. Dry sait

selter at \$1.08.43, \$1.306.60, \$1.856.67, \$70 car
Racon ensier at \$0.25, \$1.325.67.376, \$7.4567.50,

nominal.

nal. - Fjour, 4,000 bris; wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, cats, 4,000 bu; bariev, 2,000 bu. The Flour, 4,000 bris; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKE, Jan. 20.—FLOUR.—Dull and neglected.
GRAID-Whas opened steady, advanced Mc. and
tesed dull; No. 1 Milwankee hard, 64.24%; No. 1 Milmakes, El-18, No. 2 do. 81.22; January, 81.22; February,
LD6, March, 81.31; No. 3 Milwankee, 81.08%; No. 6,
60%; rejected, 90c. Corn lower; No. 2 new, 35d. Oats
reper and quiet; No. 2 34%c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 76c.
acter quiet; No. 2 spring, cash, 75d.
FROVISIONS—Easier, Meas pork quiet at 812.85 cash;
180 March, Lard—Frime steam, 87.56 cash; 87.66
larch, Live bogs steady at 84.306.80; drewaed hogs
ust and weak at 86.006.80.
Recentre—Flour, 6,000 bris; wheat, 88,000 bu; barley,
05 bs.

5-Flour, 11,000 bris; wheat, 5,500 bu; bar-CINCINNATI.

ri, O., Jan. 20.—Corron—Steady at bull and drooping; family, \$6.00@6.25; Wheat scarce and firm at \$1.3031.33. Corn at \$0.05%. Oats steady at 2004lc. Rye duli larley steady 900. HUNS-Pork dull and nominal at \$13.00318.25. Lard dell at \$7.56745. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, \$4.55; elearriba, \$6.556.50; clear sides, \$8.70.66.75. Bacca—Dessard light, but holders firm; shoulders, \$5.55; clear files, \$6.565; clear files, \$6.565; clear files, \$6.565; clear files, \$6.00; clear files, \$6.00;

BUTTER-Dull; choice Central Ohio, 18230 NEW OBLEANS.

nater at 5365c. Cons. Mat. I.—Higher at 22 io. PROVISIONS—Port firmer; old, \$13.50; new, \$13.75. Lard firmer; there, \$3.005.25; keg, \$5.5068.75. Bacon firmer; shoulders, \$3.005; clear rib, \$7.87%; clear, \$8.12% (180 CHRIES Sugar Ermer; common to good com-ton. % See; fair to fully fair, 7546754c; prime to size, 7548c; yellow clarified, 554856c. Molasses— arket firm; common. 2630c; fair, 3648cc; centrifu-tor fair demand to choice, 3648c. Rice steady to fair demand to choice, 3648c. Rice steady fair demand at \$25756. Hose steady fair demand at \$25766.

AN-Market dull at 75c.

Y-Market dull; prime, \$21,0022,00; choice, \$25.50, start, "Market dull; Western rectified, \$1,0561.15.

MATAMY-Sight exchange on New York, par; ing exchange, bankers' bills, \$35%.

TOLEDO. TOLEDO, O., Jan. 20.—GRAIN.—Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter, spot. 21.45; January, 81.334; February, 81.45 bid; March, 81.374; No. 3 red Wabash, 81.1854; rejected Lake Shorn, 81.07; No. red mixed, 21.28. Corn firm; No. 2 spot. 415(c; May, 695; rejected, 4154c) Onta study; No. 2, 28c. CLOSED-Wheat firm; No.1 white Michigan, \$1.30; No.2 do, \$1.34; No.2 red winter, \$1.375; April, \$1.40. CLOVER SEED—Mammoth, \$4.90. Heckerpts—Wheat, \$4.00 bu; cera, 15,000 bu; ceats, 200 ba; ENTS-Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats.

BOSTON. Biston, Jan. 2.—Lours—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Corn dull; new, 6266c; old, 64696c. Oats in
more demand; No. 1 and extra white, 51654c; No.
1 white, 64686c; No. 3 white and No. 3 mixed, 476
6c. Bys nominally unchanged. Receipts-Flour, 3,000 bris; corn, 37,000 bu; wheat,

KANSAS CITY. Breest Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EANAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 20.—The Price Current reporus: Wheat, receipts, 20,549 bu; shipments, 4,233 bu; unsentied; No. 2 cash, 81.16; January, 81.15; No. 3 cash, 81.84; January, 81.65. Corn—Receipts, 20,569; shipments, 3.15; weak; No. 2 cash, 28,46; January, 25,46.

DETROIT.

Bettaott. Jan. 20.—Floure—Dull.

Grain—Wheat easier; extra nominal; No. 1 white.

E. 24. January; do February, 81.325; March, 81.35;

April 1.23; May, 81.39; milling No. 1 nominal. Recept 4.30 bu; shipments, 1.30 bu. DETROIT.

PEORIA. PEORIA.

Jon. 21.—GRAIN—Corn dull; high mixed,

Joseph Mixed, 2013/26. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 35

Rys dull and nominal; 780/78/46 for No. 2.

Manax—Steady; cales, 400 bris distillers' finished

cases the basis of 18/7. BUFFALO.

in cars new at 40c on track. Oats inactive. INDIANAPOLIS. red 81.2834. Corn quiet at 38346330c. Oats

OSWEGO. Tiso, N. Y., Jan. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat steady.

na vans. 10. — PETROLEUM — Steady; steady; steady; steady; steady; steady; of the steady of the TSarpe, Jan. 20.000.

Starpe, Jan. 20. PETROLEUM Quiet; erude, date of the property of the pro

DRY GOODS.

Now Your, Jan. 21.—The market shows more spirit.

Coilen gueds in improved request; very firm and adranged. Print cloths more active and strong. In

Risk-udditional openings of spring styles were an
coursel. Pacific and Washington Mills dress goods

are also opened. Woolen goods rule very firm.

Jestyn men's woolens moving a little more freely
reach goods quiet.

COTTON. NEW ORLEANS, Lac. Jan. 20.—Cotton—Irregular; 155c; low do. 12c; net receipts, 6,169 bales; cas 5.00 exports to France, 7,00; to the Continent, inch. 4,00; stock, 314,08.

TURPENTINE. ON, Jan. 20.-SPIRITS TURPENTINE THE COURTS.

Judge Tuley Renders an Important Decision on Foreclosures.

Over the Assignment. Architect Tilley Awarded \$13,000 for His Eureka Plan Contract.

THE LAW OF FORECLOSURES.
Judge Tuley yesterday morning rendered a decision of some importance in the case of Dieden vs. Heilands. This was a bill to foreclose a mortgage for \$8,000 on a tract of land containing several acres which was bought by Dieden. There were three parties who bought the land and who were made defendants, and from the answer of Schoenwald it appears that there was some arrangement that each of the three should pay one-third of the property. Schoenwald also claimed that Dieden assented to this arrangement. The mortgage, however was in the THE LAW OF FORECLOSURES.

claimed that Dieden assented to this arrangement. The mortgage, however was in the usual form, containing a joint obligation. This parol agreement was acted on to this extent: When the first note became due one-third of it was paid by Schoenwald, and on the back of the note. Dieden made an Indorsement, "Received on this note from Schoenwald his share of what is due, \$5,140," When the second note fell due Schoenwald paid \$1,210, and an indorsement was made that that was Schoenwald's share of the note. On the third note also was an indorsement of the amount paid by Schoenwald filed a cross-bill setting up the facts of this verbal agrangement, and asking for a partition of the premises, and that each one-third part should be charged with one-third the mortgage. There was also a prior mortgage for \$600 on all the property, and the first mortgage came in asking to be made a defendant. The Judge denied this motion on the ground that no proceedings under the second mortgage could cut off or affect the first mortgage and hence the prior mortgage had no such interests as entitled him to join in the litigation. As to the main suit the Judge said the question arose whether this parol agreement could be set up to alter the terms of the written mortgage. If the parol agreement was independent of the agreement contained in the written mortgage, it might be a subject that could not be heard in opposition to the latter, on the principle that all parol agreements which the parties executed. But when a parol agreement changed or altered the legal effect of a written one, it could not be heard in opposition to the latter, on the principle that all parol agreements were merged in the written. Nor could a court of equity give assistance in the matter. If the parties receipts on the back of the notes were a release of Schoenwald. A release might be made by payment, or by acts which would operate as an estoppel on the party urging payment of the debt. But Schoenweld only paid what he was bound to pay. That was no consideration for a ment. The mortgage, however was in the usual form, containing a joint obligation. This

The argument on the answer to the rule against Lawrence & Co. to show cause why the permission to allow them to be made parties to the Claffin bill should not be set aside came up before Judge Tuley yesterday mornitors' bill against Stettauer Bros. & Co., based on a judgment for \$705,000, Lawrence & Co. came in, and, representing there was an emergency, got leave to be made parties to the suit. A rule was then issued to compel them

to show cause why this leave or license should not be revoked, and was argued at length. ength.
Mr. Gregory represented Lawrence & Co., of Boston, and claimed his clients ought to have a standing in the present litigation, because they were creditors, because they charged fraud, so that if a decree was granted they could have it set aside on that ground, and they ought to be saved from

granted they could have it set aside on that ground, and they ought to be saved from such a circumlocution by being allowed to come in now. They could not by an independent biil get Claffin & Co. within the jurisdiction of the Court, and their rights were in danger of being lost.

Mr. Sawin, on behalf of various creditors, asked to be allowed to come in and have his clients made parties. He thought they had a vested interest in the property assigned. If there was the least suspicion that their Assignee, they having proved up under the voluntary assignment, was not acting in good faith, or was acting with the parties who were seeking to set aside the assignment, his clients had a most undoubted right to be heard.

Judge Chumasero, on behalf of two creditors, also asked to come in and defend.

Mr. Flower, representing the Assignee and the Stettauers, objected that, if the Lawrences and others were allowed to come in, there would be too many parties, and it would lumber up the record. He proposed to try the suit in his own way, and if his clients did not like it they could employ another lawyer.

Mr. Herrick followed in behalf of the Claffins. He claimed there was no need for any more defendants; that any other parties interested could wait until the bill, which the Receiver had been ordered to file, was put in.

Mr. Thomas Hoyne said he had spoken in

mr. Thomas Hoyne said he had spoken in favor of Mr. Kimball for Receiver, because he supposed him to be a disinterested party, but he had heard that the attorneys of the Claffins were Kimball's attorneys also.

Mr. Campbell (sarcastically)—I should hope

Mr. Campetrical went on excitedly to protest against Kimball for Receiver, and to characterize it as a stupendous fraud on the Court for him to act with Claffin's attorney, and concluded by asking for the dismissal of Mr. Kimball and the appointment of a new Paceller.

Mr. Himball and the appointment of a new Receiver.

Mr. Herrick then went on and concluded his remarks and was followed by Mr. Campbell, who contended that no sufficient allegations of fraud had been made in the crossbill of Lawrence & Co.

In the afternoon Mr. M. W. Fuller made the closing arguments, and the Judge then took the matter under advisement.

A HAPPY ARCHITECT. The long-contested case of Thomas Tilley against the City of Chicago went to the jury yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock, and at 4 p. m. the jury came in with a verdict for \$13,000 in favor of the plaintiff. On the 9th of August, 1873, Tilley was appointed architect of the City-Hall by a resolution of the of August, 1873, Tilley was appointed architect of the City-Hall by a resolution of the Common Council, his compensation being fixed at \$37,500. He then went to work to prepare plans and specifications. These, however, were so different from those of the county part prepared by Egan, which he was to follow, that a joint meeting of the Board of Public Works and the Building Committee of the County Commissioners was necessitated. The two architects were then directed to prepare compromise plans. Egan accordingly drew up some plans, but Tilley adhered to his first designs. Some twenty or thirty days after-designs. Some twenty or thirty days after-designs.

Common Council came into power. The immediately threw Tilley's plans overboat and obtained some plans from County-Arcitect Egan. These were put into the ham of the Superintendent of Public Building and the latter went on with the work with out the intervention of any architect. Tille thereupon brought suit to recover the who. \$37,500.

The city claimed that the resolution of the Common Council provided that Tilley should produce plans satisfactory to the Board of Public Works, the County Commissioners, and County Architect. That he, having fialled to do so, had no fulfilled his contract, and therefore was not centified to any compensation; also, that he was only an employe of the city, and if he did not prove satisfactory the latter could discharge him. Tilley was occupied about a year in this work, and the jury, estimating the length of time for the building of the Court-House at three years, apparently thought him entitled to about one-third his whole claim. The usual motion for new trial was made.

RAILROAD-AID BONDS. Judge Blodgett yesterday decided the de-murrer to the declaration in the case of Emeline Thomas against the Town of Momence, Kankakee County. This was a suit to recover on some railrond-aid bonds issued in aid of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, and the demurrer raised the question of their validity. Under the act of March 7, 1867, all towns within twenty miles of the Indiana State line, and between Chicago and Lawrence County, were authorized to donate or grant ald to the building of this road. or grant aid to the building of this road. The Town of Momence, in pursuance of that act, voted on the 11th of July, 1868, to issue bonds to the amount of \$24,000 and to give the proceeds toward building the above road. The act, however, by its language did not empower the issue of bonds, but only gave the power to give aid to the road, without specifying how. March 27, 1869, the Legislature passed a curative act, reciting in the preamble the vote of the electors of Momence July 11, 1868, and then enacting that the town might issue bonds in accordance with the vote for the purpose of raising the \$24,000, and also provided that the Supervisor should execute the bonds, and that taxes should be duly levied from year to year to pay the interest, etc. It was urged on demurrer that, under the act of March 7, no power was given the town to issue bonds at all. The Judge, however, held the case did not come within the authorities cited. In all those cases either no power was given the municipality to vote on the question of creating an indebtedness, and all power was derived from an act of the Legislature after the vote was taken, or else any curative act which might have been Legislature after the vote was taken, or else any curative act which might have been passed was open to grave constitutional questions which did not arise in the present instance. The demurrer was, therefore, overruled and time given to plead.

GREAT WESTERN TELEGRAPH. The litigation over the \$10,000 which the Receiver of the Great Western Telegraph Company recently paid into court for the benefit of the Western Union Telegraph sud-denly ceased yesterday, the two Companies having come to an amicable arrangement. It will be remembered that the Receiver of the Great Western Telegraph Company filed a petition to have the Western Union Company deliver up certain lines of the former. The Western Union replied that it held such lines to secure a lien of some \$10,000 for advances made. The Receiver of the Great Western then paid into court this amount and reiterated his request, and Judge Barnum ordered the lines to be surrendered. From this order the Western Union sued out a writ of error and obtained a supersedeas. By this agreement all litigation between the parties is to be discontinued, each party payparties is to be discontinued, each party paying its own costs. The Western Union Company is to deliver to the Receiver of the Great Western Company all the premises and property received by it from the former Receiver of the Great Western under the leases and agreements between the parties of the dates of Jan. 4, 1875, except the line from Nebraska City to Seward, and Feb. 1, 1876, so far as the same have not already been delivered over or tendered under the provisions of this last agreement, including all the lines of telegraph, telegraph poles, instruments, and other property in the possession of the Western Union, and in the present condition. This delivery to be made as rapidly as possible, and be completed within fifteen days from the date of order of Court. The Western Union expressly asserts that it has done nothing by way of sale or willful or wanton destruction to affect the leased property it has had. Third, neither party is to claim any compensation or damages against the other for wear or damage, repairs or moneys expended. Fourth, on the assignment by the Receiver of the Great Western of the contract of the latter Company with the Midland Pacific Railroad Company, and a release by the Western Union of all its interest in the telegraph line from Nebraska City to and beyond Lincoln, Neb., the Western Union Company is to pay the Great Western 84,000. Fifth, the Western Union of all its interest in the telegraph line from Nebraska City to and beyond Lincoln, Neb., the Western 1910 of ing its own costs. The Western Union Com-

Timothy Welch filed a bill Monday for a divorce from his wife, Sarah Maria Welch, on the ground of desertion. The case was

suppressed for service.

Thomas Heerserna filed a bill yesterday for a divorce from Jeke Heerserna, on the same ground.

Joseph O. Bedard asked for a like decree

from Mary Bedard, on account of her drunken habits.

Next came Benjamin Ackley with a charge that his wife Juliette has deserted him with-

out any cause.

He was followed by Hattle E. Drury, who cannot live with her husband, L. A. Drury, because of his drunkenness and cruelty.

And, lastly, Lizzie M. Kurth begs that she may be divorced from Frederick Kurth, charging him with cruelty, drunkenness, and adultery. charging in the with circles adultery.

Judge Tuley yesterday granted the following divorces: William Drake from Unice Drake, for desertion; Frank L. Trowbridge from Alicia Trowbridge, for desertion; Jane Butterworth from Thomas Butterworth, for adultery; and Anna Romonowsky from Louis Romanowsky, for desertion.

UNITED STATES COURTS. Criminal informations were filed yesterday by the United States District-Attorney by the United States District Activity against the following parties: Henry F. Ruth, a retail liquor-dealer, for failing to cancel stamps; Moses G. Lundsberg, wholesale liquor-dealer, for failing to keep proper Government books; and Anthony Klupp for the same offense.

STATE COURTS. W. H. Dougherty commenced a suit in trespass against Frank Young and Thomas

\$2,000.

J. M. Puchs and Julius C. P. Lang brousuit for \$3,000 against the American Ograph Company.

PROBATE COURT. In the estate of Frank Kieffer the will was proven, letters testamentary were issued to Maris Kieffer, and her individual bond for \$6,000 was approved.

In the estate of Michael Kobler the will was proven, letters testamentary were issued to Catherine Kobler, and her individual bond

for \$6,100 was approved.

In the estate of Philomele S. Munger the will was proven and admitted to probate.

In the estate of William Lang the will was proven and admitted to probate.

In the estate of Nicholas Martin claims to the amount of \$712.81 were allowed.

THE CALL

Judge Brongert - 873%, 874, 879, 880, 883, JUDGE BLODGETT—51292. 51d, 874, 879, 880, 883, 884, 885, 887, 889, 895, 896, 902, 903, 905, 907, 908, 914. No, 876, Morris vs. Ward, on trial. JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Peremp-tory call 154, 227, 254, 288, 292, 304, 314, 315, 310,

JUDGE JAMESON-Motions at 9:15 a. m. JUDGE ROGERS—343, 345, and 346 on old caler dar, and 1 to 9, inclusive, except 5 and 8 on ne dar, and 1 to 9, inclusive, except 5 and 8 on new calendar. No. 380, Bank of Montreal vs. Page, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—174, 208, 208 to 220, inclusive, except 211 and 216. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—7, 8, 10. No. 8 on hearing.

JUDGE BARNUM—4, 5, 6. No case on hearing.

JUDGE JAMESON—Criminal Court—Nos. 722, 754, 766, 788, 769, 770, 771, 772, 778, 774, 775, and 707, JUDGE GARY—Associate Criminal Court—Nos. 115, 169, 126, 122, 154, 155, 156, 181, 193, 198, 195, 196, 197, 256, and 257.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Condemnation cases Nos. 2,140. 197, 256, and 257.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Condemnation cases Nos. 2,140, 2,141, 2,051, 2,059, 2,089, 2,119, and 2,146.

Judge Loomis will resume the call of the September calendar in the County Court on Monday, the 25th inst. The call is as follows: Nos. 178, 178, 151, 183, 185, 186, 188, 196, 194, 196, 197, 198, 199, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, and 207.

JUDGMENTS. CIBCUIT COURT—CONTESSIONS—George E. Smith vs. Cornelius Mackenzie, \$1,178.38. JUDGE ROGERS—Annie E. Waldron vs. Brazil & Chicago Coul Company; verdict, \$122.02, and motion for new trial by plaintiff. SUPERIOR COURT-CONFESSIONS-Myron Lodge, No. 1, vs. Fredrich and Loise Wenzel, \$498.35, JUDGE SMITH—George L. Mathews et al. ys. Elizabeth Holbrook, \$400. APPELLATE COURT-SECOND DIS-

TRICT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. OTTAWA, Jan. 20.—This day's proceedings in the Appellate Court, Second District, were 259. McManus vs. McDonough et al.; rehearing denied. 290. Harvey, executor, etc., vs. Plant; rehearing denied.
478. Moline Water-Power Company vs.

478. Moline Water-Power Company vs.
Waters & First; rule on appellant to file bond
in sum of \$12,000 by Feb. 1.

474. Hoban vs. Coneford; appellant allowed
five days from date to file reply.

483. Higgins, for use, etc., vs. Deggins;
leave granted appellant to file brief, instanter;
motion by appellant to reverse cause for failure of appellee to file brief; motion overruled.

ruled.

451. McCall, Adams, etc., vs. Mass; leave granted Perry Frazer to assign errors on 320. Rowe vs. Rowe; order remanding cause vacated.

420. Atkins, vs. Huston et al.; motion by plaintiff in error to withdraw record, abstracts, and briefs.

490. Atkins vs. Hanna; appeal dismissed on 499. Atkins vs. Hanna; appeal dismissed on short record.
500. Illinois Western Extension Railroad Company vs. Gay; motion by plaintiff in error for supersedeas.
402. Weightman vs. Carr; proof of service of rule, and no cause being shown, rule is made absolute and appeal dismissed.
323. Langford vs. Grierson; judgment reversed and causes remanded.
Court adjourned to Tuesday, Jan, 27, at 10 o'clock.

B'NAI B'RITH.

Last Day's Session of the District Grand The third and last day's session of the Grand Lodge of the L.O. B. B. began at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at No. 112 Ran-dolph street, President Reichman in the chair. An hour was devoted to the report of the Committee on Legislation on proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws. None of any importance was adopted.

The question of the admission of an uncir-cumcised person to the Order then came up, and the Grand Lodge went into secret session for discussion. The delegates talked until half-past 1, and upon reassembling, at 2:30, resumed the debate, which was ended at 3 o'clock by the adoption of the following, offered by Mr. H. Felsenthal: Resolved, That if a candidate applies for membership in a lodge, when it is doubted or disputed whether he is a Jew or not such candidate shall declare in writing: (1) That he confesses his belief in Judaism; (2) that he does not belong to any non-Jewish church or religious organization.

The vote was 38 yeas to 19 nays, the latter being of the old school, who prefer the mark of circumcision as a proof of being in the fold.

A communication was received from J. V. Clarke, Treasurer of the Irish Land and Relief Association, acknowledging the receipt of the \$25 donated to the suffering people in Ireland.

Ireland.

The Committee on the President's Message recommended the increase of the General Committee from five to seven. This was not

Committee from five to seven. This was not concurred in.

The Committee on the State of the Order submitted their report, from which the following was taken: The number of lodges is now thirty-eight,—an increase of one during the year: the membership, 2,440,—an increase of 198. There were initiated 261; admitted by card and reinstated, 38; withdrawals, 27; suspended, 75; expelled, 2; deaths, 16. The receipts of lodges were \$88,064.64, and the expenditures \$36,653.32; benefits, \$2,056.39; donations, \$1,830.37,—leaving a balance of \$1,411.33. The aggregate of lodge funds is \$46,655.97.

\$4,053.97.

An election for officers then took place, with the following result: President, D. M. Amberg, Grand Rapids; First Vice-President, Samuel Woolner, Peoria; Second Vice-President, Charles Cohen, Chicago; Treasurer, E. Rubovits, Chicago; Secretary, Adolph Loeb, Chicago; members of General Committee, Adolph Moses, Louis May, Chicago; Trustees of Endowment Fund, Herman Goldsmith, David Adler, M. Hinrichsin; Trustee of Orphan Asylum, Abe Hart.

The officers were installed by Henry Greenebaum.

The retiring officers, the press, and Assistant Secretary, George Braham, were thanked, and Chicago fixed upon as the next place of meeting.

President Amberg announced the follow-President Amberg announced the following appointments:
Court of Appeals—Jacob Newman, George Braham, Felix Kauder, Henry Hanaw, and H. H. Black.
Finance Committee—Henry C. Mitchell, Samuel Kline, and J. Strausky.
Agricultural Committee—Herman Pelsenthal Michael Hinrichsin. Adolph Freund, R. Livingstone, the Rev. G. Fall.
The Grand Lodge then adjourned sine die. The Grand Lodge then adjourned sine die.

The Third Term and One Term. The Third Term and One Term.

Boston Journal.

All of the objections which are urged against a third successive term can with equal force be brought against a second successive term. Those objections are, that the President will during his first term use his position to insure a second election. Hewould naturally be less independent, and would be tempted to use the patronage at his command to promote his re-election. We are inclined to favor the view that it would be vastly better to provide in the Constitution for a single term of six years, with the qualification that the serving of one term should not disqualify a citizen for re-election after another has occupied the office for a term. The danger does not lie in the number of terms to which a citizen may be elected, but in a succession of terms.

Berlain, Jan. 2.—The Novoye Vremys writes:

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The Novoye Vremya writes:

"From the return given by Prof. Lindemann, in the Petreif Agricultural Academy, about the great ravages committed by the corn-beetle in the southern provinces of Russia, we might have learned how many millions have been lost by idleness, want of attention, and economy at the right moment. It is now proved that the misery which befell those districts last year did not come upon them suddenly, but had been approaching slowly and without hindrance since 1866. Prof. Lindemann says that in that year the beetles only destroyed a few cornfields in the districts of Kherson, and later on in that of Odessa. In ten years the beetles more and more extended their ravages, and in 1875 they appeared in the common masses in the districts of Ekaterinoslav, Taurien, Kherson, Poltawa, and in the

previnces of the Don. In 1877 these formidable enemies of agriculture appeared in comparatively small numbers; but in 1878 they caused all the greater destruction. These last damages amounted, according to Prof. Lindemann, to about 15,000,000 rubles. This sum is rather under than over rated. In fact, in the last ten years, the beetles have caused a less to Russia of at least 25,000,000 rubles; and no end to this misory is to be hoped for unless the most energetic measures are on every side taken. Wherever the ground has been dug up, enormous quantities of chrysalides have been found, which in spring will turn into beetles, and will again threaten to deprive the southern part of Russia of the principal part of its wealth."

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY AGAIN. ohn Roach and His Mail Hobby Bor

ing into the Treasury.

New York Commercial Bulletin, Jam. 18.

Congress is again asked to appropriate a large sum of the people's money in support of steamship lines. The bill asks for about \$5.000,000 a year subside for the control of the contr of steamship lines. The bill asks for about \$3,000,000 a year subsidy for some half-dozen lines, to run between as many domestic ports and various foreign countries; the money to be disbursed through the Post-Office Department, in the form of postal subsidies, and the vessels to be American built and owned. The introducer of this extraordinary bill is Representative Ellis, of Louisiana, of whose action in this matter the New Orleans Times pointedly remarks:

The introducer of this extraordinary bill is Representative Ellis, of Louisiana, of whose action in this matter the New Orleans Times pointedly remarks:

"The ominous Steamship bill introduced in the House by Representative Ellis, of Louisiana, is one of the most remarkable specimens of subsidy-grabbing that have been thus far placed on record. A hundred old flags with an appropriation under each is the proposed object of the measure. Its proper title would be 'An act for the relief of John Roach.' We have no hesitation in saying that the measure is not in accordance with the desires of the people of New Orleans, nor would the bill, if passed, benefit this city in the least degree. On the contrary, the only result we can see would be adverse to our commercial interests."

What our New Orleans contemporary says of this measure may be said with equal truth of every other section of the country. With the exception of some insignificant local interests here and there, the whole Nation is firmly opposed alike to the principle and the policy of subsidizing steamship lines; and the decision with which Congress has rejected attempt after attempt to procure them should leave no doubt that schemes of this kind are not to be tolerated.

The whole country is aware that these proposals are the inspiration of one man,—John Roach,—who has no other care or interest in the matter than that of getting contracts for the construction of so many steamships. The boldness, the persistency, and the insensibility to shame of this man's mendicancy is something entirely phenomenal. Thrust from the door of Congress session after session, he returns regularly with his petition for alms in some freshly disguised form, and ever refuses to cease his importunities until he has been again ordered off the premises. The ingenuity of his disguises, the varied pretenses of his pleas, the success with which he secures the substantial quid pro quo which that agency usually exacts, the facility with which the procure the substantial quid pro quo which

EADS' NEW SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 20.—Capt. James B. Eads was interviewed to-day regarding the bill introduced in Congress yesterday creating the Interoceanic Transit Company, to build a ship-rallway across the Ishmus of Panama, as opposed to the ship-canal scheme. He professes perfect confidence in the He professes perfect confidence in the success of his new scheme. "I have had every assurance," said he, "that Congress will look favorably upon my plan. Various Congressmen have told me that they had every confidence in my ability, and that they would, therefore, vote for the bill, and do all in their power to assist in its passage." "Will you ask any Government aid?" was asked.

"Will you ask any Government aid?" was asked.
"None, except for the preliminary surveys. The Government, of course, is interested enough to bear this expense. The Interoceanic Transit Company will be a private corporation, and the necessary means to carry on the work will be furnished by the stockholders."
"What do you expect the cost of the railway to be?"

"What do you expect the cost of the rail-way to be?"
"I cannot say exactly, but I can assure you that it will be but one-third as much as as that of a canal, and that it will not take more than one-third as long to build it."
Capt. Eads, it appears, is taken with the idea of making this enterprise the great work of his life, and, as soon as possible, will devote all his time to it.

MICHIGAN COLORED MASONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 20.—Unity Grand Lodge of Colored Masons, of Michigan, be-gan its annual Convocation to-day noon. Del-egates were present from various points. Among the retiring grand officers are Grand Master J. C. Craig, of Grand Rapids; Deputy Master J. C. Craig, of Grand Rapids; Deputy Grand Master A. D. Cook, of Battle Creek; Grand Secretary J. E. Arms, of Detroit; and Grand Treasurer William Carter, of Detroit. In the afternoon Grand Master Craig read his annual address. Since the last annual Convocation he had established one new lodge (Harrison Lodge, at Niles), and had received many pleasant fraternal letters. lodge (Harrison Lodge, at Niles), and had received many pleasant fraternal letters from other lodges and officers throughout the United States, and in consequence of which he had seen fit to appoint a committee on foreign correspondence. Eight years ago, when the Grand Lodge was instituted, there were five lodges in this State, and since that time five more have been added, making a present membership of ten. Only two members had died during the year. In concluding his address Grand-Master Craig exhorted his hearers to do all in their power to elevate ing his address Grand-Master Craig exhorted his hearers to do all in their power to elevate the standard of colored Freemasonry in Michigan. Grand-Secretary J. E. Arms also read his annual report. The Grand Convocation will wind up with a banquet Thursday

POULTRY AND PET STOCK. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 20.—The Michigan Poultry and Pet Stock Association had its first annual exhibition in this city commencing this morning. There is an interna-tional dog show in conjunction with the ex-hibition. There are nearly 1,000 entries. hibition. There are nearly 1,000 entries. The display of dogs comprises the best stock in this country and canada, and is pronounced equal to the last international dogshow at Detroit. The display of pet stock is exceedingly good, and includes numerous entries of pigeons, rabbits, ferrets, guinea-pigs, raccoons, hares, terriers, and fowls generally. Many are very valuable. J. J. Walker, of Ann Arbor; C. S. Dutton, of East Saginaw; and J. E; Popkiss, of Paris, Ill., are among the most prominent exhibitors. There are about 100 entries at the dog show. The principal exhibitors are: L. J. Whitman, E. H. Gilman, J. E. Long, and J. N. Dodge, of Detroit; J. J. Walker, of Ann Arbor; F. S. Nevin, of London, Ont.; W. J. Farrar, of Toledo, O; Frederick Hanson, of Windsor, Ont.; W. D. Hayes, of Hastings, Mich.; and many others. W. H. Todd, of Vermillion, O., is judge of ponitry and pet stock; J. E. Long, of Detroit, of dogs.

A Great Principle Vindicated.

Mrs. Etheridge's boy walked on stilts in front of Gray's grocery, at Dallas, Tex. This annoyed Gray, and he whipped the boy. Mrs. Etheridge seut her sou back, and posted herself, pistol in hand, to protect him in his diversion. Gray got a big club and went out for a combat with the woman. He received a bullet wound in his head, and she was carried home dangerously pounded. But the boy still walks on his stilts.

FELLOWS DUND SYRUP OF

The Only Realty Reliable Remedy for Wasting and Nervous Diseases.

Hypophosphites, which has not only restored him to health, but has since been found so successful in the treatment of every other disease emanating from loss of nerve power and consequently muscular relaxation, viz.

Neuralitis,
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Interrupted and Feebl
Action of the Heart,
Weisancholy,
Fear of Child-Birth,
Dancers of Child-Birth,
Liability to Miscarriage,
ordrisais, etc.

Diseases produced by overtaxing the mi by grief and anxiety; by rapid growth; by child-bearing; by insufficient nourishment by residence in hot climates or unhealthy localities; by excesses, or by any irregular

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Cast

NEW PUBLICATIONS. THE HOLMES BREAKFAST, with a diagram of the Table, Names of Guests, and the Speeches and Poems of Mr.

Ho GHTON, DR. HOLMES, MR. HOWELLS, MR. WHITTIER, MRS. HOWE, MR. WARNER H. H., MR. FIELDS, MARK TWAIN, MR. HARPER, MR. ALDRICH, PRES. ELIOT, MR. TROWBRIDGE, MR. STEDMAN, MR. WINTER, MR. CRANCH, and COL. HIGGINSON,—is described in a Supplement to the February ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

This number contains 144 pages, besides the Supplement, and includes five chapters of Mr. Howella's new Serial Story, "The Undiscovered Country"; and Poems, Stories, and Essays, by Mr. Longfellow, Goldwin Smith, Miss Phelps, Prof. Boyesen, Miss Woolson, RICHARD GRANT WHITE, and

Every Number of the ATLANTIO MONTHLY contains articles by the best American writers, and should be read by every intelligent family.

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SCHOOLS FOR DANCING,
WEST SIDE-64 and 55 West Madison-st.,
SOUTH SIDE-128 and 120 Treatly-fourth-st. Classes for Ladies, Children, and Gentlemsu. New Pupils received at any time. For particulars send for Circular. PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, Ps. Reopens Jan 7. Civi. Engineerin Chemistry, Classics, and English. Decrless conferre COL. THEO. HYATT. Pres't.

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PELLOWS HYPOPHOSPHITES.

OCEAN NAVIGATION. DNLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. General Transattantic Company, cen New York and Havre. Pler & N. R., foot of Morton-si. velers by this line avoid both transit by English by and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in

STATE LINE srow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, from N. Y., every Thursday. Pr according to accommodation. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Broadway, N. Y., and 186 Randolph-st., Chica. JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

We will bind ourselves to pay to some charitable is titution (would pay it to the patient would all trotte matter honestry the sum of 25 for each case inguinal or Scrotal Hernis that can be retained by thand that we cannot retain with the PARKER BI AND THE STANKER BI AND THE STANKER BI AND THE STANKER BI AND THE STANKER BE STANKER BY AND THE STANKER BY STAN

RAILBOAD TIME-TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Hotel Cars are run through, I

Cunaha Express.

Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express.

Peru Accommodation.

Night Express.

| Leave | Arrive Wisconsin a Annecoto Orbert Bay, and Menasha through Day Express.

Milwaukee, Madison, Prahrie du Chien, and Iowa Express.

Libertyville Accommodation.

Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolitis Fast Mail (daily).

Wisconsin & Minneacots, Green
Bay, Stevens Foint, and Ass.

Bay Stevens Foint, and Ass.

All trains run via Milwaukee.

Ticknis run via Milwaukee.

Chlengo & Alton. sion Depot, West Side, near Madison-si, hetin I wonty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Papits. Ut-klark-st. Grand Pacific kitota, and Paimer Rus

Tilinote Central Relivend.
Depot foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty secon
Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st. mear Clark, G
Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House. St. Louis & Texas Express. 9:10 am 252 pa St. Louis & Texas Fast Line 25:50 pm 7:20 am 25:40 pm 7:20 pm 7:

Michigan Central Salira Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twen Ticket Office, of Clark-st., southeast co dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Pair Mail (via Main and Air Line) 7:00 am \$5.50 pm Day Express 9:00 am \$5.50 pm Calamasco Accommodation 4:00 pm \$5.50 pm Clantic Express (daily) 5:55 pm \$5.50 am Clantic Express (daily) 5:55 pm \$5.50 am Wight Express (daily) 7:50 pm \$5.50 am

Leave. | Arriva. Leave. | Arriva

Leave. | Arrive. incinnnii, Indianapolis, Louis-ville, Columbus & East Day Express Night Express 58:00 p.m.; 7:10 a.m.

Chicago & Eastern Hilmots Railroad.
(Danville Route.)
ket Offices, 77 Clark-st., ED Doarborn-st., and Decorner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. | Leave. | Arrive.

MISCELLANEOUS. NO PATE DR. KEAN 173 South Clark-st., Chicago, alt personally or by mail, free of charge, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. & y physician in the city who warrants or

DR. FORGAY, Late of N equiarly educated, legally qualified. Treas uronic Diseases. Specialty—5yphills, Scrottila, a tin Diseases. Consultation free and confident edicines furnished at office. Hours 9 a. m. to 4 a. 6 to 6 p. m. for Waland way, and for the same of the consultation of the c

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Chicago's Growth and Importance-Interesting Paper by Mr. Bross.

A Complete History of the Grant Re-ception Presented to the

The Chicago Historical Society met last evening in the Society's hall, corner of Onta-rie street and Dearborn avenue, President

he Secretary read a long list of donations eived by the Society since its last meetand the donors received a vote of thanks.

In S. H. Kerfoot, on behalf of the Citizens' militee who had charge of the reception Gen. Grant, presented the Society he all the records of the Committee in the first meeting to the last, ether with all the correspondence, ers from distinguished personages, g part, etc., all neatly arranged and handly bound in two large albums. The papers of the eventful "boom" were neluded in the gift. A vote of thanks tendered the Committee for the accepta-

esident Arnold then introduced Mr. Iam Bross, who read the follwing paper:

and what she is likely to become as time award, can only be understood by a carevey of the extent and the character of they in which are the sources of her past and growth. Her site was not selected by treat conqueror, like that of Constantino-dimyra, and Alexandria, with reference tannels of commerce then existing, and the capricious changes of the currents of have reduced to comparative insignificants.

chicago. Her commandin at the head of the grea

FIRST, AS TO ITS EXTENT.

55, after carefully studying the map, I beconvinced there were about 700,000 square
of territory between Lake Michigan and
oky Mountains, whose trade would surely
to Chicago. I so stated before the convenf delegates from the leading lake cities to
the building of the Huron & Ontario
Canal, held in Toronto on the 18th of Sepry, 1855. The estimate has never been disand it agrees very nearly with the figures
tunited States Census. To be sure of my
I asked my friend, Prof. Colbert, to examne problem, and, by taking in Wisconsin
unning west along the boundary between
nited States and the British possessions to
nt say 100 miles west of Port Benton,
thence south to Las Vegas, making

accuracy, this matter may be considered as settled.

Now mark the magnificent results. As the Staite of Ohio contains a little less than 40,000 square miles, here is space enough to form

SEVENTEEN STATES

as large as Ohio; and I am willing to risk my reputation for the future by predicting that before the parting knell shall ring out the last hour of the year of grace 1976 they will, on an average, be far more populous, and vastly richer and more productive. I have traveled through Ohio in various directions, and between Lake Michigan and the Lower Missouri River in ceptainly as many; and west of that up the Valley of the Missouri, the Platte, the Kansas, and the Arkansas, to the Rocky Mountains, and, therefore, I assume to speak with some confidence upon this subject.

But let us be more specific, though briefly so, and see what the climate, the soil, the topographical character, and the resources of these states, or of the territory that might be so divided, are now known to be. And first, what is most important as to their climate and agricultural resources.

CLIMATE

has much to do with the productiveness of any country, and there is scarrely any tone on which

much for the climate of the northern belt of our triangle, and south of it, of course, it gradually becomes—surmer down to the Arkansas Valley.

ARTICULARS.

Les up country by States and Territories. The great agricultural riches of Wisconsin and her limmense mineral wealth are too well known to need extended notice here. The southern half of the State has a very rich soil and produces most of the cereals and other farm products in the greatest abundance. The northern half has a lighter soil, but is rich in minerals and lumber. Minnesota within the last twenty years has taken her place among the leading wheat-producing States of the Union. The southern half of the State has a soil of great depth and richness, and, like the northern sections of Wisconsin, the same sections in Minnesota are yery valuable for their forests of pine and other important woods. The State is splendidly watered by rivers and beautiful lakes, and is too well known to need further remark. It will sustain a large and very pruspersons population, and is destined to occupy a leading place among the great and growing States of the Union.

DAKOTA, lying directly west of Minnesota and north of Nebraska (except the northeastern and southwestern sections, is comparatively unknown. When I went down the Red River Valley in 1871 to Winnipeg there were only three or four fittle hamlets north of Morris, the terminus of the railway, for some 200 miles or more, all the way to the British line. In little more than eight Years the valley, both in Minnesota and Dukota, has been brought largely under cultivation. Scores of the largest, best managed, and most productive wheat-farms in the United States are now to be found in this valley. It looked last June like an old-settled country. Small farms, as well as those of one, five, ten, and even fifty thousand acres, dotted the landscape on every side. Teams, reapers, and thrushers by he soore, with a small army of men, are rejured on these princely farms, and even for the superintendents, large bar

ouri River in Dakota Territory, show as fol

only 16,169 acres hre on what are known as the "big farms."

The Government survey reports that Dakota Territory contains 157,000 square miles, from which nearly four of the seventeen States might very readily be carved out. It all lies in the great wheat-belt which extends from lows to the Peace River Vailey in British America, some 3,000 miles. For the cultivation of this most valuable cereal a large majority of the lands in the Territory is most admirably adapted, and the balance of it affords the finest of pusturage. Even the Couteau de Missouri, the long, high dividing ridge between the Dakota and the Missouri Rivers, an extensive district, till about ten years ago was supposed to be fit only for the residence of wild beasts and more savage men. It is now certain that it can all be made valuable for farming purposes. The eastern quarter of the Territory is drained by the Red, the Cheyenne, and the Dakota or James Rivers; the Missouri, the Knife, the Heart, the Cannon Ball, the Grand, the Moreau, the Cheyenne, and the White Rivers drain the western half of the Territory into the Missouri. The soil of all these valleys is exceedingly fertile, and the whole of the Dakota and the Red River Valleys are rapidly filling up with an energetic and industrious people. The same is true of the southeastern section of the Territory. It is found that there is, with the exception of some strips of the Bad Lands, comparatively very little waste land in it.

At least three-fourths of the Territory of hone asterns of the Rocky Mountains. The ridges

waste land in it.

At least three-fourths of the Territory of NONTANA

lie east of the Rocky Mountains. The ridges gradually rise higher as you approach them, and the river valleys are deeper, but the general descriptions of Dakota will apply to more than half of it. There are here also some sections of the Bad Lands; but they occupy comparatively but a small part of the Territory. Where I saw them they are composed of black, friable shale, probably the debris of vast coalbeds burning up in the early history of the planet on top of them. It is difficult to form a just estimate of the extent of these two Territories. It takes all day to ride from the Red to the Missouri River at Bismarck by the Northern Pacific Bailway, and then you are but half way across Dakota. About two-thirds of it lie south of the railway. Starting from Bismarck on the morning of June 6, it took us till about 10 o'clock of the 11th—more than five days—to reach Fort Buford, at the mouth of the Yellowstone, and it required eleven days more of almost constant steaming to reach Fort Benton. The June rise gave us a fine stage of water, and our delays were very few. These eleven days were all in Montana, as the north and south boundary runs only a mile or two west of the mouth of the Yellowstone. And yet in all the 800 miles above Bismarck, till near Fort Benton, there is not a single town or hamlet along the entire river; forts and woodyards are all the marks of civilization one sees, and the latter certainly do not furnish very encouraging specimens of Western civilization; but they are probably quite as good as could be expected. A few miles—eleven by land—below Fort Benton, on the 20th of June, the steamer stopped at the ranche of Mr. Charles Rowe. His fields of wheat, potatoes, and other vegetables were in splendid condition. A week before he had new potatoes and gooseberry and pieplant pies for dinner. On our return-trip we took on board 170 Montana cattle, whose large size and fine condition would have at once stirred up active competitio

Marias.

I have been thus particular in describing the topographical and the agricultural character of Dakota and Montana in order, as far as may be, to dissipate the false impression that they are too far north for successful development. With the swelling tide of emigration now beginning to roll over them, the next decade will show the most marvelous results. As

and that portion of Illinois and Northern Missouri lying within our triangle, all the world now knows them to be the very garden of the Mississippi Valley. They are passed by, therefore, without further notice.

NEBRAKA

has rightly assumed the place of one of the most prosperous States in the Union within the last fifteen years. Her progress has been a marvel of energy and success. When the Colfax party went up the Platte Valley in a stage-coach in 1865, there were a few scattered settlements and cities on paper along the Missouri River, and Fort Kearney, with a few houses surrounding it, with stage stations at regular intervals, were all the signs of life we found to the west line of the State, and, in fact, all the way to Denver. For 200 miles or more there were new-made graves to mark the slaughter of white men, and women, and children by the murderous redskins the year before. The Union Pacific Railway has changed all this, and now farms, and hamlets, and thriving towns dot the Valley of the Platte all the way to the mountains. And it should be known that this great valley, prosperous and growing rapidly as it is, is by no means the best part of the State. The country on either side beyond the bluffs that bound it is richer by far than what the Platte Valley. It is a rich, rolling prairie, well-watered, and is still rapidly settling by an energy of the platte valley. It is a rich, rolling prairie, well-watered, and is still rapidly settling by an energy of the product of the industries and the export, of their sur-

and the whole the size of a grain of wheat, perhaps a little smaller, and more nearly round. Each one is inclosed in a shuck or independent capsule. The grain can be ground into an excellent flour, from which bread and other food can be made; it can be boiled and eaten as rice or cracked wheat, and in fact can be used for any purpose for which our ordinary cereals are employed. A neighbor of Mr. Hollingsworth, who raised a small crop last year, assured him that it fattened pigs faster than he had ever known common corn or any other feed to do it. "Now, the only thing about this story is that it seems almost too good to be true. Had not so reliable a gentleman as I know James Hollingsworth to be, given me the above facts, I should not have dared to have given this account to the public." "And vet." Mr. H. adds in a circular, "the

not have dared to have given this account to the public."

"And yet," Mr. H. adds in a circular, "the article as written by Gov. Bross is substantially accurate. The stalk is about the consistency of corn, and makes precisely as good fodder as the corn stalk. For sheep or cattle, and especially lambs, no better feed can be raised. The yield is nearer 70 than 60 bushels to the acre, and, with proper culture, I am satisfied it will yield 100 bushels. Indeed, I think I have some sections on my ranch that will yield 100 bushels."

(Some of the corn, with one of the heads, were presented to the Society.)

What millions on millions of value is in this cereal, new to us, if it only fulfills the promise made by Mr. Hollingsworth's experience.

A general description of the topography of the country between the lakes and the Rocky Mountains would represent it as a vast.

extending from our northern boundary, and, in fact, from far north in the British Possessions, down to the Gulf of Mexico. The little Rocky and the Bear Paw Mountains in Montana and the Black Hills, and the Ozarks of Missouri, are mere specks upon it, scarcely noticeable on its immensity.

Black Hills, and the Ozarks of Missouri, are mere specks upon it, scarcely noticeable on its immensity.

The land between the Lakes and the Mississippi, and between that river and the Missouri, rises to a very considerable hight, with a general trend of its long sweeping ridges to the south, and from the Rocky Mountains east and southeast to the Missouri. Scarcely any of this wonderful plateau is level. Nearly all of it is drained by such gradual slopes that its immense rivers are navigable for steamers for thousands of miles. On the Mississippi and the Missouritaken together the lougest water-course in the world—steamers ply between the Gulf of Mexico and Fort Benton, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, a distance of 3,85 miles. Their navigable tributaries are told in scores and hundreds, and they branch off from the main arteries in all directions. Now, when it is remembered that in all this immense plateau there is probably not as, much waste land by mountain and morass, all told, as there is in the single State of New York; when one bids his mind's eye range over these hundreds of thousands of square miles of rich, rolling prairie, with nothing to vex the plow as it glides onward and turns over the teeming mold, can he fail to see in the not distant future a hundred millions of intelligent, happy, prosperous freemen dwelling in peace and in wealth in this broad, Goditelligent, happy, prosperous freemen dwelling in peace and in wealth in this broad, Goditelligent, and now for a paragraph on its Minehal Riches.

To supply the want of fuel on our prairies,

great country, and now for a paragraph on its

MINEHAL RICHES.

To supply the want of fuel on our prairies,
Providence has kindly provided for the millions
who are to live upon them an abundant supply
of coal for all domestic and manufacturing purposes. The deposits are practically exhaustless
in Illinois and lowa, and it is safe to say that all
along the base of the Rocky Mountains, from
the Saskatchewan to Mexico, the country is
underlaid with coal, the veins of which for
scores of miles are of surprising depth and richness. No nation on earth is so well supplied
with this essential element of our modern civilization. In it the political economist sees the
possibilities of unlimited growth in wealth and
all that is desirable in our modern prosperity
and progress.

This abundance of coal is supplemented by
what is perhaps equally essential,—iron deposits
of the very test quality and in unlimited
quantities. The mines along the southern shore
of Lake Superier, both for richness and extent,
cannot be excelled, and give promise of an unlimited supply. No bounds can be placed upon
the output of copper from the Lake Superior
mines, except the demand which the markets of
the country may choose to make. Lead about
Galena and elsewhere is found in the greatest
abundance.

In regard to the precious metals, something

man the properties of the state of the Union within the book an artive of coreg and more than the properties of the state of the state

Total. \$837.810.000
From this This Tribung commercial editor deducts \$20 per cent for probable duplications, leaving the actual value of the trade of the city for the last year \$764.000.000. These results seem almost fabulous, and could not be credited were they not gathered by experts with the greatest care from authentic sources. The population of the city in 1854 was 65.872; everybody now believes that the census about to be taken will give us at least \$450.000. As another index of Western growth it may be stated that Illinois was admitted into the Union in 1818, only sixtytwo years ago, taking her place at the foot of the States. Since then her march has been onward and upward, till the census of this year will place her ahead of Ohio and next to Pennsylvania, the third State in the Union. Doubtless Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado would show equally marvelous results, were not this article already too long to present the statistics to prove it.

But however great the extent, the salubrity, the agricultural and the mineral resources of any country may be, a strong, an industrious, a free, an intellectual, and a moral people must live upon and develop it in order that it may take and hold a commanding position in the current affairs and in the history of the world. Now, where else upon earth, it may be asked, any country may be, a strong, an industrious, a free, an intellectual, and a moral people must live upon and develop it in order that it may take and bold a commanding position in the current affairs and in the history of the world. Now, where else upon earth, it may be asked, can you find a people whose character is in all respects better fitted to work out all that is good and great and noble in our Christian civilization? They are the men and the women sifted out, as it were, from the most enterprising sons and daughters of the old States and from nearly all the nations of Europe. Among mankind, as elsewhere in Nature, "blood will tell." It is the mixture of the powerful races of Western Europe that has wrought out for the English the proud distinction of being the Romans of the nineteenth century. Now, where or when was there ever such a mingling of the blood of so many powerful races as can be found among the dwellers of the country west of and around Lake Michigan? They act everywhere on the good old Puritan principle of planting churches and schools in every town and hamlet in the land, and colleges in sufficient number to give a liberal education to all who have the energy and the intelligence to seek it. It is believed that in these central States the problem of what a whole people educated, industrious, and with the highest moral appliances can accomplish is to be wrought out for the first time in the history of the world. Let the philanthrophist and the statesman estimate if they can the beneficent effect it will surely have upon the welfare of the race.

I have spoken of the country and its character and resources that is tributary to Chicago, and of the people who inhabit it. But St. Louis, Milwaukee, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, and a hundred other growing cities may exclaim, Do you leave nothing for as? Certainly, all that your position and your energy can achieve; but, bless you, friends, the more you prosper, the more you all will contribute to the wealth and prosperity of Chicago. She has not a

There being a vacancy in the office of Treasurer, Mr. A. H. Burley was elected to that office. The Society then adjourned.

COUNTRY ROADS. To the Editor of The Chicago WAGELANDS, NEAR QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 20.-In your issue of Wednesday, 14th of January, again comes up a wailing cry from your Bloomington correspondent of "a mud mbargo," saying, "A complete and effectual embargo has been placed on all traffic be-tween city and farm,—not a pound of grain s coming in; not a hoof nor a horn," Not only Bloomington, but over one-half the State was in the same fix. Now what do the people of town and country "propose to do about it ?" Do they intend to forget all about it as soon as the next freeze makes the country roads and city streets passable? Do

defeat it; and suceeded. That law received the hearty and unqualified indorsement of the press of the State. It was such a law as would have given the people of the State a vast amount of information of great practical value and at a nominal cost. That law would have been carried out through the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and have saved to the local road authorities in fees now paid to lawyers five times the whole cost to carry it out.

The passage and approval of the present Road law and the defeat of Carter's bill were very unfortunate for the State. The Road law put us back to a want of system that has been condemned long ago. The Carter law would have been of vast and far-reaching utility.

Louis Napoleon, in an address made at the opening of some new line of railway, was reported as saying in that address that.

France was to be congratulated upon the completion of this new through line. Frenchmen had reason to be thankful that all the trunk and through lines of railway really needed were now finished; and that now the thing most needed to add to the prosperity, comfort, and social happiness of the French people were good country roads from every farm, vineyard, and garden in France to the railway stations. Louis Napoleon gave the influence of the Government in that direction, and that speech and his subsequent acts in the direction of good country roads will be longer remembered by the "plain people" of France than any other act of that really great man. We have lots and to spare of great men (?) who are busy setting up things to be Congressmen, Governors, and Senators, who, when they get elected, spend most of the time of each term fixing things for another. Thus country roads and to spare of great men (?) who are busy setting up things to be Congressmen, Governors, and Senators, who, when they get elected, spend most of the time of each term fixing things for another. Thus country roads and the country roads getting worse every year. Under the present Road law there will be in Illinois always

16. The Commissioners of Highways of cach town shall annually ascertain, as near as practicable, how much money must be raised by tax on real and personal property, for the making and repairing of roads only, to any amount they may deem necessary, not exceeding 40 cents on each \$100 worth, as valued on the assessment-roll of the previous year."

ceeding 40 cents on each slow war, end on the assessment-roll of the previous year."

This is what is called the labor tax. That is, the "loot" of the town-meeting demagog for "his teams and boys."

Now turn with me to Sec. 119 of the law, which reads: "Sec. 119. The Highway Commissioners of each town shall annually accretain, as near as practicable, how much money must be raised by tax on real and personal property for the making and repairing of bridges, the payment of damages by reason of the opening, altering, and laying out of new roads, the purchase of the necessary tools, implements, and machinery for working roads, the purchase of the necessary tools, implements, and machinery for working roads, the purchase of the necessary material for building or repairing roads and bridges, the pay of the Overseers of Highways during the ensuing year, commencing on Tuesday next preceding the annual town meeting, which tax shall be extended on the tax books, according to the assessment of the previous years, and shall levy a tax on all the real and personal property in said town, not exceeding 40 cents on the \$100."

Here you find the law compels the levy of a tax payable in money, and that it is in the discretion of the Commissioners to levy the largest proportion of the tax in money or the reverse.

The best time for plowing, scraping, and

largest proportion of the tax in money or the reverse.

The best time for plowing, scraping, and grading our dirt roads is May and June. Now, what enterprising farmer is likely to neglect his crops at this busy time of the year to work out a \$10 road tax when a neglect of his growing corn will cost him \$50?

Experts in road-making, with teams used to the work, will do more and better work in one day than the average green hand and team will accomplish in three. Under this labor clause a day's work is eight hours, under the contract system ten hours,—a gain in time of 20 and in work finished 300 per cent, Unfortunately, working out the road tax is looked upon by the average man as a "dead horse," and much shirking is the consequence. quence.

Is not this sort of road work the most stupid sort of economy? asks yours respectfully,

K. K. Jones.

ANDREW JACKSON'S WIFE.

Her Devotion to Her Husband.

Letter just printed for the first time, in the Cincinnati Commercial.

FEB. 8, 1813.—My Dear Husband: Your etter of the 18th January from the mouth of the Cumberland River came safe to hand. It was everything to me. I rejoiced, I was happy to hear you were in health. It was my nightly prayer to the Almighty God. My thoughts are forever on thee. Where'er I go, where'er I turn, my thoughts, my fears my doubts distress me. Then a little my ope revives again, and that keeps me alive Were it not for that, I must sink; I should die in my present situation. But my blessed er is making intercession with the Father for us to meet again, to restore you to my bosom, where every vein, every puls beats high for your health, your safety, & all your wishes crowned. Do not, my be loved husband, let the love of country, fame, & honor make you forget you have one. Without you, I would think them all empty

You will say this is not the language of : patriot, but it's the language of a faithful wife, one I know you esteem & love sincerely, but Oh! how many pangs, how many heart-rending sighs has your absence cost me. My time passes heavily, & I am not in good health, but I hope to see you once more on this globe, & after this frail life ends, be with you in happier climes, where I shall experience no more painful separation, & then I shall be at rest. I feel a foretaste of the joys that are to the virtuous souls. Gracious God, help me to pray for your happiness. I was delighted to learn that you were pleased with Mr. Blackman & the other two clergymen, & the society in general. patriot, but it's the language of a faithful

Mr. Blackman & the other two clergymen, & the society in general.
Our little Andrew is well, the most affectionate little darling on earth. Often does he ask me in bed not to cry, sweet papa will come home to you again, and I feel my cheeks to know if I am shedding tears. One of the extreme cold nights he got a little vext, and said he wondered his papa did not come home and sleep with him in his big bed. On Thursday last, mamma, said he, let's go to

said he wondered his papa did not come country roads and city streets passable? Do they propose to send some more town-meeting demagogs to the next Legislature to enact a still-more antediluvian road law.

At the time of the introduction by the Hon. J. N. Carter (of Adams) of "A bill for an act to provide for the collection of statistics relating to the improvement of highways in the State of Illinois," the town-meeting demagogs made themselves as busy (to use an old sailor's phrase) as the d—l in a gale of wind to defeat it; and succeeded. That law received the hearty and unqualified indorsement of the press of the State. It was such a law as would have given the people of the State a vast amount of information of great practical value and at a nominal cost. That law would have been carried out through the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and have saved to the local road authorities in fees now paid to lawyers five times the whole cost to carry it out.

The passage and approval of the present Road law and the defeat of Carter's bill were very unfortunate for the State. The Road law and the defeat of Carter's bill were very unfortunate for the State. The Road law and the defeat of Carter's bill were very unfortunate for the State. The Road law and the defeat of Carter's bill were very unfortunate for the State. The Road law and the defeat of Carter's bill were very unfortunate for the State. The Road law and the defeat of Carter's bill were very unfortunate for the State. The Road law and the defeat of Carter's bill were very unfortunate for the State. The Road law and the defeat of Carter's bill were very unfortunate for the State. The Road law and the defeat of Carter's bill were very unfortunate for the State. The Road law and the defeat of Carter's bill were very unfortunate for the State. The Road law and the defeat of Carter's bill were very unfortunate for the State. The Road law and the defeat of Carter's bill were very unfortunate for the State. The Road law and the defeat of Carter's bill were ve

HUMOR.

The Boston Post thinks that King Alfonso possesses a charmed life. He has been married twice and shot at twice, and yet he lives. The worst case of "stage fright" is that of The worst case of "stage fright" is that of the man who thinks he has passed up a two-dollar-and-a-half gold piece instead of a dime to the driver.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

"John," said a doting parent to her gormandizing son, "do you really think that you can eat the whole of that pudding with improvement of the said and th

"John," said a doting parent to her gormandizing son, "do you really think that you can eat the whole of that pudding with impunity?" "I don't know, mar," replied the young hopeful, "but I can with a spoon."

It was at a temperance meeting. The speaker increased in eloquence and noise, and he cried: "Yes, my friends, we'll lift our temperance vessel out of the mire and mud on to hard, dry ground, and then sail beautifully along."

At a small country town there lately died a middle-aged man, leaving a widow of 35. At the funeral the deacon of the village alluded to the good qualities of the deceased, and among others his generosity. He said the deceased had lent him some money once. Upon which the weeping widow raised her head and inquired how much, and whether he had paid it back or not.

A Very Different Matter: Southern Lord (staying at Highland Castle)—"Thank you so much. I—ah—weally enjoy your musie. I think of having a piper at my own place." Sandy the Piper—"An' fat kin' o' a piper would your Lordship be needin'?" Southern Lord—"Oh, certainly a good piper like yourself, Sandy." Sandy (sniffiling)—"Och! Intect! Ye might easily fin' a Lord like your Lordship, but it's mae sae easy to fin' a piper like me whatever."—Punch.

"Alfonso," said Christine, thoughtfully, as she let down her back hair that evening, "is this simply a sporadic case; or do you expect all your wives to take naturally to being shot at? Because, dear, I don't want to be disagreable; but, you know, I shall really have to go back to mamma before I'm quite perforated like a colander, if you don't engage a better style of assasin. Why area't you able to afford a dynamit explosion like the Czar? This is not at all like what I had been led to expect "—Puck.

It was a Women's Rights meeting. The speaker was saying, "Let us take our stand right here, and firmly resolve that neither the votes nor the arguments of the opposit sex," Just here a wicked bat fiew Into the room, and the meeting adjourned with so much quickness that some of the moposit s

IOWA.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribunal Ses-DES MONNES, Ia., Jan. 17.—At the annual ses-sion of the State Agricultural Society, held here this week. Secretary John R. Schaffer presented his annual report, which as usual is a lengthy his annual report, which as usual is a lengthy

Nearly every creeping and flying thing is called a "bug," to be loathed and destroyed. There are two kinds,—one beneficial, the other injurious. The State cannot expend money in any botter way than to teach the people that there are insects which should be carefully preserved, and others destroyed. To this end a State Entomologist is necessary, with whom the people and agriculturnecessary, with whom the people and agri-al and horticultural societies can confer.

al and horticultural societies can confer.

arros.

The law for the protection of birds is inadequate to the needs. All birds of prey should be protected. So also birds of plumage. The barbarous practice of skinning birds alive to secure their plumage for fashionable adornment should be stopped by statutory laws. The English sparrow—a plague scarcely less formidable than the grasshopper—should not be allowed to get a foothold on the prairies of Iowa. They should be prohibited by law.

De prohibited by law.

INNIGRATION.

Iowa is the garden-spot of the world. There are 10,000,000 acres yet untouched by the plow Its taxes are but \$7.58 per capita; its debt is the company of the compan mere bagatelle; its climate her offer unprecedented inducem offer unprecedented inducements to manufacture from overcrowded cities. An agent should the very very supplied with the

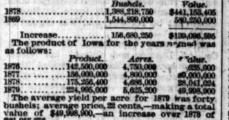
of 1879 harvested: oal, bu \$129,018,834 \$ 42,000,000 10,500,000 1,200,000 54,000,000 3,750,000 2,100,000 8,500,000 400,000 900,000 50,000

Total product..... The average product of corn per acre in Illi-nois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and Minnesota combined is 35 bushels. In Iowa it is 5 bushels, or nearly double that of Missouri, which State is twenty-five years older than Iowa. NATIONAL SOCIETY.

TAME GRASSES.

The grass-crop of the United States is of more value than cotton and corn combined. In 1878 3,564,000 tons of hay were produced from 1,980,-000 acres,—valued at \$12,830,400; in 1879, 4,600,000 tons, from 2,000,000 acres, valued at \$18,000,000,—which is not one-tenth the value of the crop, because from it comes nine-tenths of our beef, sheep, butter, cheese, and milk. The yield is three and a half tons per acre. TIMBER-CULTURE.

Few people know what a grand basis of properity corn brings annually to the American



the State is 2,100,000. There is no d

What the Hawkeye State Produced in the Year 1879.

ith an annual

Seventy counties report the pres-an, Clydesdale, Percheron-Norma-mian, and other recognized in orses, which indicates that a behan, conian, and other recognises that a better of horses is coming. The demand for all and the local demand are in excess of the ply. The average price is \$80. Numbers ed for taxation in 1879, 672,608; estimate number, 900,000,—valued at \$54,000,000.

DOGS.

boos.

Becretary is silent on dogs this year.

Bes have conquered the Society. It is

DR. HATFIELD.

A Chicago Preacher One of the Bishops of the Methodist Epin Church.

EVANSTON, Ill., Jan. 15.—The prob Evanston, Ill., Jan. 15.—The probably vations to the Episcopacy at the next Ger Conference of the Methodist Episc Church in Cincinnati is a subject of no speculation. There is no longer a doubt Evanston, the centre of American Meism, is to be represented by a Bishop that he is no less than Dr. Robert Hat pastor of the First Methodist Epis Church here. It will be remembered the Hatfield is particularly strong in Chein where he labored formerly with so much cess. There are a great many reaso Dr. Hatfield may be regarded as on strongest men in the field.

For thirty years he has occupied the ver-finest pulpits west of the Mississippi, and is invariably left his churches in a strong condition. He has been sent from one great of to another, his presence always giving a se culiar satisfaction. It is well known that be was the lifeloug and, in fact, the most int mate friend of the late Bishop Haven, as the pair were undoubtedly the most powers antagonists of slavery in the Methodist pu-pit. Indeed, it is intimated that Bishop Haven gave some expression of preference for Dr. Hatfield as his successor at one time. As the majority of the Bishops have been Eastern men, it is thought that the West will insist on having one of the next a quota. Already the name of Dr. Hati prominently spoken of, not only in State, but Iowa. The Boone (Ia.) Re lican has learned that the entire delegation that State is very favorable to This paper, which is one of the most relin the State, feels impelled to give qui

This paper, which is one of the most reliable in the State, feels impelled to give quite a sketch of the man, in view of his probable election. It says, editorially:

"Among those clergymen of modern time who stand out conspicuously before the people for rare integrity, purity of character, and eminent ability, few are more prominent than Dr. Robert Hatfield.

"Great epochs and great men are said to move in pairs. In this respect, Dr. Hatfield has certainly been represented in some remarkable epochs of history in the Church, not to say the political past of the Nation. Called in early life to a prominent place in the ministry, he has moved at intervals acrust the continent to take leading churches in the great cities of the land, which he has invariably built up where the difficulties of the occasion and the exigencies of the time secuel to require more than human power. A man whose action the Church never questioned.

The poople in the what a grant tight of proper propers and the consumption as human food increases each year, at home and abroad. The proper p

And tell me, gentle goat, if ask I mayFor 'tis an awful mystery to manO how dost thou contrive to get away
With an old stove-pipe or an oyster-canAnd, when thou swallowest whole an old sort
skirt,
Does it not tangle up in thee, and buri?

The yield varies from 15 to 40 bushels per acre, and the price from 20 to 80 cents per bushel.

TLAX.

Increased attention is being given to the cultivation of fax. Forty-one counties report. The estimated area is 100,000 acres; yield, ten bushels per acre of seed; price, \$1; total product, 1,000,000 bushels; value, \$4,000,000. No use is made of the straw.

POTATORS.

The area is increasing. As a food-production the crop ranks next to wheat and corn. The area planted was 107,000; yield, 10,700,000 bushels, an increase of 20,000 bushels over 1878. Average price per bushel, 30 cents,—representing a total cash value of \$3,210,000,—an increase over 1878. Average price per bushel, 30 cents,—representing a total cash value of \$3,210,000,—an increase over 1878 of Amber sorghum as a sure and profitable crop, from which a first-class quality of sugar can be cheaply made, which will compare with the best produced from corn. There is no increased area reported of sorghum for the State. It is estimated that there were in 1879 \$2,500,000 gallons of strup, valued at \$1,000,000.

Facts and figures are telling rapidly in the character of cattle received in lows for market. Pedigree tells, and the improvement is wide-spread. Seventy-nine counties report thorough the character of cattle received in lows for market. Pedigree tells, and the improvement is wide-spread. Seventy-nine counties report thorough the native cattle. Thirty-eight report Jersoys twenty-five report Devons; ten report Holsteins; eight report Herefords; four report thorough the substantial take on feet while using the attitude in the stomach report. The settlement of cattle in West Virginia Against a Third Term
Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial.
WHEKLING, W. Va., Jau. 18.—The Republican
State Central Committee met at the McCure
House last evening. The convention to appoint
delegates to Chicago was called to meet in this
city on Wednesday, May 12. There will not be a
Grant man in the delegation from the cast,
and careful inquiry by your correspondent has
failed to turn up a Grant man in Wheeling. The
delegates will be divided between Sarran,
Blaine, and Washburne, but will be solid agains
Grant.

One peculiar characteristic of Pellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is its power of decomposing the food in the stomach, rendering digestion and assimilation more perfect. This partly accounts for the rapidity with which perfect take on first while using the article.

VOLUME X

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Invite the attention tlemen to their su cilities for product GOODS at the LOV sible prices. They their Linens direct manufacturers, and their Muslins fr hands." SEVENTE experience in the ture of Shirts in have enabled them highly skilled help partments.

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THE DIME SAVING as for sale a good line of inc ords, and Mortgages. Deposi ents made for persons of mode

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